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"DRUG, PAINT AND OIL TRADE," "NEW YORK DRUGGISTS' PRICE CURRENT,"
AND "NEW YORK DRUG BULLETIN."

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TO THE PAINT TRADE.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 15, 1877.

The DAVID B. CROCKETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY have this date passed to MESSRS. C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO. all their business interests, and the undersigned, formerly superintendent and manufacturer for the D. B. Crockett Co., has made arrangements to manufacture *exclusively* for Messrs. C. T. Raynolds & Co. all goods formerly manufactured and sold by the D. B. Crockett Manufacturing Co. viz.:

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Painters' Composition, Car and Carriage Priming and Spar Composition.

The above articles, being the invention of David B. Crockett, are protected by letters patent, and all the above goods to be genuine must bear the patentee's trade mark, and be sold by the house of Messrs. C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., or their authorized agents.

Respectfully, DAVID B. CROCKETT.

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For oiling all kinds of machinery: does not gum or chill in cold weather. Guaranteed **STRICTLY PURE,** and wears as well as Lard Oil. Price per gallon 30c by the barrel. Half barrels, $7 50. 10 gallons, $3 75.

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Manufacturers of
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CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF
Linseed Cake, Flaxseed, Cottonseed Cake,
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AND OTHER WESTERN AND SOUTHERN PRODUCE,
For sale here or for shipment to LONDON and LIVERPOOL to their friends
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For Varnish Manufacturers, Oil Boilers, Glass and Steel Manufacturers and Chemical uses, we offer our brands of **Ground Manganese,** which are especially adapted for the different purposes named.

The Manganese sold by us is the production of our Mines in New Brunswick, and the greatest care is taken in selecting the Ore and grinding it for use. During the past eighteen years our brands have been in use by consumers throughout the country, who now recognize them as being the most reliable in the market.

To Varnish Makers and Oil Boilers we call special attention to our **"A powder size"** or Granulated Manganese, put up especially for their use, and for these purposes generally preferred to the pulverized. Manganese Ore delivered on board vessel at St. John N. B., or at New York or Boston.

HOBBS. POPE & CO.,
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174 HIGH STREET, BOSTON.
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OIL MARKET.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g, April 3.

Linseed oil has not been changed in price since our last as the demand has not been large. The feeling is very strong and for small parcels crushers are getting 65c, but 64c will still buy. We do not hear of any large sales having been made, but there are still outside parcels offering at 61@63c. Advices from the West are generally to the effect that the supply is short, but some particular localities they are in large stock, and this accounts for the Western oil offering to the East, particularly in Boston, at low prices.

Mustard seed oil has been quiet with small sales at 75c.

Rapeseed oil is held at $1 10 for imported, but domestic can be had at considerably less.

Whale oils are unchanged in value with no crude offering here.

Lard oil sold at 75c last week for good city make, but most manufacturers have been firm at 77c, and at the close 78@80c is generally demanded. Some city brands are held at 80@82c. The sales are 340 bbls at 75@80c. The sales of lower grades are fair but at easy prices, and fair No. 2 has sold at 57½c. It must be an extra No. 1 oil to bring 70c.

Crude cotton seed oil has sold at a lower price the past week than since last November. Nearly all the mills made contracts last fall or winter with refiners for their entire product, and as these contracts have been running out and not being renewed, shipments have been made to this market on a more liberal scale than at any time during the season, and this caused a fall in prices. There are lots here now offering at 40c, for which 46c was refused a little more than two weeks ago. Immediately following our last issue there were sellers to arrive, near at hand, at 41c, with 40c bid, and a lot of 100 bbls from store sold at this price. Later there were arrivals of several parcels and dealers withdrew their bids altogether, but a refiner came into market and took all that was offered at 39c, in all 247 bbls. This had the effect of again strengthening the market, and at the close there is only one seller on spot at 40c, and to arrive 41c is demanded. Should the arrivals be light for the next week or ten days, these prices, or possibly better ones may be obtained but with large receipts buyers' views will for the present not exceed 38@39c, if they will pay so much. Since the decline there is a marked improvement in the consuming demand and from those who have for a long time been using stocks cheaper than crude oil at 48@50c.

Yellow summer oil though in small stock fell off in price last week on account of the decline in crude, and indications of a dull and easier market in New Orleans. There were no transactions here last week of any moment, but a lot of 200 bbls which sold some time since at 50c was shipped. On change at the close of last week 46½c was the best bid for delivery this month, but since, buyers have offered 48c. At this price a limited quantity only would be taken, unless exporters were in want, the home demand for consumption being very small. Jobbers are selling at 50@52c. To-day there was a sale reported of 350 bbls for export at 48½c, and more buyers for June delivery, there having been one sale of 100 bbls after the regular call.

The price each day, as "called" on change, and the sales then made are as follows;

WEDNESDAY.

	Bid.	Asked.
March	47	49½
April	47½	50
May	48½	51
June	49	51½
Year	46	47

THURSDAY.

	Bid.	Asked.
March	47½	50
April	47½	50
May	49½	50
June	50	52
Year	46	47½

FRIDAY.

	Bid.	Asked.
April	47½	49
May	49	50½
June	49½	51
July	48½	50½
Year	46	47

Sales 100 July at 49½.

SATURDAY.

	Bid.	Asked.
April	46½	49½
May	49	51
June	49	50½
July	48½	50½
Year	46½	46½

MONDAY.

	Bid.	Asked.
April	48	50
May	48½	51
June	49	51½
July	49	51½
Year	46	47

TUESDAY

	Bid.	Asked.
April	48	50
May	48½	50½
June	49	49½
July	49	50½
Year	46	47½

Sales 100 June at 49.

A few weeks ago there were inquries for summer white oil, and 57c would have been paid. A lot of good Southern refined was offering at 55c, but has been closed out; 100 bbls at about 52½c.

Winter yellow was reduced in price last Saturday from 58 to 54c; previous to this dealers were offering at 55@56c, but there was not much sold. The demand from dealers is quite light at 51@56. Salad, extra quality, is quoted at 56c@58c.

White winter was not in large stock in dealers hands and ruled more steady in price. Manufacturers price is now 57½c.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1877.

Editor OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the oil trade, held on Saturday, March 31, called for the purpose by the committee on trade of the New York Produce Exchange, a committee composed of the following gentlemen were appointed to compile rules, to regulate a standard for all animal, vegetable and mineral oils (other than refined petroleum) dealt in by members of the Exchange:

H. C. Cooks, 504 & 506 West 38th st., P. M. Millspaugh, 16 Broadway, on animal oils; E. S. Whitman, 159 Front st., Thos. G. Hunt, 139 Front st., on whale, sperm, fish and vegetable oils; Wm. H. Kimball, 118 & 120 Maiden Lane, Milo H. Parsons, 141 Maiden Lane, on mineral oils.

To enable this committee to do their work thoroughly, manufacturers and dealers throughout the county are earnestly requested to give a full expression of their views in writing, on any of the oils in which they are particularly interested, addressing either of the committee as designated.

Yours very respectfully,
S. W. KNOWLES,
Chairman of the Meeting.

Menhaden oil has been very dull for some time past and is lower in price, good quality offering here at 40c without finding buyers. There have been no sales here, but in New Bedford a sale of 500 bbls dark colored, is reported sold to go to Boston, at a private price. The manufactured fish oils are in little better demand, but prices are easy.

Olive oil has been quiet, a lot of 100 bbls in port is held $1 20 but this is above buyers views.

Palm oil is an jobbing demand only. There has been an arrival in Boston, and 7½c is demanded there for prime. A lot is offering in this market for a lower figure.

Cocoanut oil is selling in small lots at previous prices; there have been no recent arrivals.

Red oil is very dull, and to sell round lots low prices have to be accepted.

Paraffine oil is selling at former prices, 31c, for either city, Western or Cleveland in car load lots. The demand is not large, but we hear that several car loads were recently placed.

Rosin oils are flat and nominal.

Tallow oils can be had at 63c for Western. City is held at about former prices.

West Virginia oils are offering more freely, and we hear that 29 gravity natural can be had at 25c or less, but most holders ask 26c and upwards. The sales are 100 bbls good reduced 29 gravity at 19@20c.

OIL CAKE.

Western bag is almost entirely nominal at $32 50@33 00, but there are no transactions reported. City is held at $36 gold and upwards.

SEEDS.

No sales and no demand for Calcutta linseed.

New Bedford Oil Market.

NEW BEDFORD, April 2, '77.

The crude sperm oil market the past week has been only moderately active, with sales of 200 bbls for manufacture at $1 31.

The crude whale oil market has been extremely dull the past week, and we are without a single transaction to report.

The first freight of whale oil, and the only one to arrive this spring, has just arrived with about 3,000 bbls, the entire catch of the Northern fleet last year, and a little business may be expected to result soon from this importation.

Price Current.

Oils—Duty in gold: Olive in casks, 25c; Salad, in bottles or flasks, $1; Linseed or Flaxseed, 7½ lb to gallon 30c. Hemp Seed, 23c; Cotton Seed, 30c per gallon Neats' Foot, Sperm, Whale, Seal, and other Fish of Foreign Fisheries, 20 per cent ad val; Cocoa Nut free; Crude Petroleum, 20c, Refined, 40c per gallon; astor, $1 per gallon.

The following are cash prices for round lots.

Linseed crushers, prices ℔ gal., in casks	64	@	65
Linseed, in bbls	64	@	65
Linseed, boiled, ℔ do., in bbls	69	@	70
Linseed, refined, ℔ do., in bbls	69	@	70
Mustard Seed, per gal	70	@	75
Rapeseed 'per gal, in cans			@
Do. " in bbls	1 00	@	1 10
Whale, crude, Northern, ℔ do., in casks in New Bedford	70	@	75
Whale, crude, Southern, ℔ do., in casks	68	@	70
Whale, Spring make, natural			@
Whale, Spring make, Bleached			@
Whale, natural winter, ℔ do., do			@ 75
Whale, bleached winter, ℔ do., do			@ 78
" double bleached	80	@	83
Sperm, crude, prime, ℔ gal., in casks... New Bedford			@1 30½
Sperm, Spring make, Natural			@
Sperm, " make, Bleached			@
Sperm, natural winter, ℔ do., bbls			@1 60
Sperm, bleached winter, ℔ do., do			@1 65
Lard Oil prime winter, ℔ do., do	77	@	82
Do. present make, with ice			@
Do. weather made			@
Lard Oil, No. 1 ℔ do.,	65	@	68
Lard Oil, No. 1, Extra	70	@	72
Lard Oil, No. 2 ℔ do., do	56	@	60
Cotton Seed crude prime	39	@	40
Cotton Seed, yellow Southern, ℔ do., do.	48	@	50
Cotton Seed, do. refined winter, ℔ do., do	54	@	56
Cotton Seed, pure salad, ℔ do., do	55	@	56
Cotton Seed, white winter, ℔ do., do	57½	@	58
Cotton Seed, do. summer	54	@	56
Menhaden, select light	40	@	41
Menhaden, select light, strained	42	@	43
" Bleached	47	@	48
Menhaden, choice brown	38	@	39
Menhaden, inferior to dark	34	@	35
Bank Oil	43	@	44
Straits Oil	44	@	46
Sod Oil, English	50	@	55
Sod Oil, American	48	@	50
Cod Oil, Domestic	52	@	5
Cod Oil, Newfoundland	62	@	65
Cod Liver Oil	85	@	90
Degras, per lb	5½	@	6½
Olive, Sicily	1 18	@	1 22
" Spanish, "	1 18	@	1 22
" Marseilles, "			@
Neatsfoot, lubricating	90	@	1 00
Neatsfoot, No. 1	70	@	85
Neatsfoot, No. 2	60	@	67½
Horse oil	65	@	70
Palm, Accra, ℔ lb	7¾	@	8
" Sherbro, ℔ lb			@
Cocoanut, Cuban	10	@	
" Ceylon	10	@	10½
" Cochin			@ 12¾
" Baracoa			@ 10
" Domestic			@

Neutral" 32½@37½
Olivene 32 @ 36
Paraffine Gas Oil 15 @ 10
Rosin Oil, first run 17 @ 18
Rosin Oil, second run 19 @ 21
Rosin Oil, third run 21 @ 23
Rosin Oil, fourth run @ 25
" Deodorized 19 @ 23
Tallow Oil City (repressed) @77½
Tallow Oil, western do 63 @ 65
" City No. 1 70 @ 7
West Virginia, pure, 28½ gravity 32 @ 35
West Virginia, pure, 29 gravity 25 @ 28
West Virginia, pure, 30 gravity 22 @ 25
West Virginia, reduced, 28 gravity 20 @ 27
" " " 29 gravity 19 @ 22
Steam reduced Franklin, 28 gravity 23 @ 26
" " " 29 gravity 20 @ 23
Dry heat reduced Franklin, 28 gravity 22 @ 25
" 29 gravity 20 @ 23
Steam refined cylinder 65 @ 75

Oil Cake—

City Thick Oblong, in bags (gold), ℔ ton 35 00@36 00
City Thin Oblong, in bags (gold) 36 00@38 00
Western Thin oblong, dom. (currency) 33 00@33 50
" Thick " 32 00@32 50
Cotton Seed, decorticated .24 50@25 00

Seeds—Duty, Linseed, ℔ bush. of 56 lb. 20c. gold
Calcutta Linseed gold, ℔ bush 2 00@ 2 05
Bombay " " @
Domestic, per bush, currency @

Mr. George Leonard has withdrawn from the firm of Leonard Bros., and the business will be continued by Mr. T. W. Leonard, under the name of T. W. Leonard & Co.

LINSEED OIL MANUFACTURERS

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Manufacturer of
RAW AND BOILED
LINSEED OIL,
AND TURPENTINE JAPAN DRYER.
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WORLD'S PRIZE MEDALS.
PHILADELPHIA 1876, SANTIAGO 1875, VIENNA 1873, PARIS 1867, LONDON 1862,
GOLD MEDAL U. S. DECORATION, GRAND GOLD CROSS OF HONOR
VIENNA 1873, GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF PROGRESS 1873,
AWARDED

F. S. PEASE'S
IMPROVED OILS
As the BEST IN THE WORLD for
Railroads, Steamers,
MACHINERY AND BURNING.
Engine, Signal, Cylinder. Lard and Coach Oils,
REFINED PETROLEUM OILS,
DARK AND NATURAL OILS.
Send for Circular.
F. S. PEASE, Manufacturer of Oil,
65 & 67 Main Street,
82, 84 & 86 Washington St.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The chemical section of the Academy held their regular monthly meeting at the School of Mines, Columbia College, on Monday evening, February 12. The first paper of the evening was by Professor C. F. Chandler, Ph.D., on the "Composition of Petroleum and the Proper Standard of Safety."

Professor Chandler stated that, although petroleum had been known for centuries, it had only recently come into general use for illumination, for the reason that suitable lamps had been wanting. Lamp chimneys were invented about the begining of the present century, previous to which time there had been only smokey lamps such as are found at Pompeii. The inventor of lamp chimneys had done a great deal for civilization, by making it possible to read at night. In 1856, the manufacture of oil from Boghead coal was begun, and in a short time coal oil, or kerosene, had come into extensive use. Lamps had been devised for burning this coal oil, and proved suitable for burning petroleum. A company was organized to collect the petroleum, which was soaked up by blankets from the surface of pools of water. The speaker then described the boring of the first well by Colonel Drake, the subsequent excitement, the quantity of oil produced, and other incidents connected with it. The oil, he said, usually comes from Devonian rocks, which are much older than the carboniferous or coal measures. Petroleum contains about 85 per cent of carbon to 15 per cent of hydrogen. It consists of a series of hydrocarbons of the simplest kind known as the marsh gas or paraffin series, CH_4, C_2H_6, etc., or of the general formula C_nH_{2n+2}. The oils of Italy do not contain any of the lighter oils, which have already evaporated. In Pennsylvania, the rocks are impervious, and evaporation was consequently impossible.

In California, where the oil is more plentiful on the surface, there is but little beneath, as it has all run away or evaporated. There is another series of hydrocarbons called olefines, of the general formula C_nH_{2n}, but these do not occur to any considerable extent in American petroleum. They are distinguished from the paraffin or marsh gas series by the fact that they are attacked by sulphuric acid and converted into alcohol, so that the manufacture of alcohol from illuminating gas is a possibility. Alcohol was exhibited at the Paris Exhibition made in that way. There is some doubt at present whether the white solid which we call paraffin belongs to the paraffin or the olefine series; probably there are some of each series. There is another series of hydrocarbons known as the aromatic series, benzol C_6H_6, etc., which is found in Rangoon tar, but not in our petroleum. When benzol is treated with nitric acid, it is converted into artificial oil of bitter almonds. Dr. Chandler thought he had noticed this odor in treating petroleum with nitric acid. After a digression on artificial alizarine, the speaker described the method of refining petroleum by fractional distillation, the destruction of coloring matter and gummy substances by sulphuric acid, and washing with soda, to remove traces of the acid. Slugge acid is the name given to the acid after it has been in contact with the oil, and it is from this acid that we derive the foul odors wafted to this city from Long Island City by every easterly breeze. This acid is used in the manufacture of fertilizers. In regard to testing safe and dangerous oil, Dr. Chandler showed some interating experiments. Some oil was placed in an open tester and gradually heated on a water bath with a thermometer. It was found to flash, or give off combustible vapors, at 110° Fahr; and it burned at 118°, being what is called very safe oil. He then placed some of this same oil in a closed vessel resembling a metal lamp, but provided with a cork instead of the common head or burner, and having electric wires attached. On heating the oil to 85°, and sending a spark through the vapors, an explosion took place which blew out the cork with a loud report, showing that oil, which has been considered safe, gives out explosive vapor at ordinary summer heat.

NAPHTHA WELLS.

A few miles from the town of Bakou, in the Caucasus, are situated the naphtha wells of that district. For hundreds of years naphtha has been extracted by the natives from this locality, and the quantity underground appears to be unlimited. A well 81 feet deep is shown to the visitor which was dug 200 years ago by the Persians when they were masters of the country. In summer, when gases are generated in the bowels of the earth, the naphtha is thrown up in jets, some reaching 100 feet in height above the ground, and then runs to waste in the absence of means to collect such large quantities of this oil. Mr. Churchill, the British Consul at Resht, Persia, reports that while at Bakou last year on his way to his post, he visited the wells on the neighbouring plateau of Balakhana. He says that in 1874 the tax of 25c. per pood (36lb.) of petroleum produced brought the Government 280,000r, showing a produce of 1,120,000 poods of petroleum, and a consumption of three times that amount of naphtha. In that year upwards of 180 manufactories were at work in the outskirts of Bakou, but, owing to the enormous competition of American petroleum, many of the smaller manufactories have been compelled to shut up. The two largest are Surakh Khana, eight verats from Balakhana. This spot was chosen for economy of fuel, as gas issuing out of the surface is used in lieu of coal or naphtha. You have at Surakh Khana, the wonderful sight of green fields, and waving corn in the midst of which the removal of a foot or two of earth will reveal a jet of gas that will raise an enormous blaze if set on fire. It is here that the Hindu monastery of fire-worshippers is established, where a tongue of flame is perpetually kept up. But against the advantage of cheap fuel must be set the expense of transport from the naphtha wells. The average price of petroleum at Bakou is stated by the Consul at 1r. 10c. per pood, and the cost of transport to Moscow at 57c. There is great room for economy in the transport of the raw material to the manufactories, which might be effected, as in America, by constructing a railway with suitable tanks or by means of gravitation through an iron pipe; and some saving might also be obtained in the process of purifying the petroleum. It is only by such means that the Bakou petroleum can compete with that of the United States. The naphtha makes a very good substitute for coal in steamers employed in the Caspian Sea.

THE WINDOW GLASS COMBINATION.

The Baltimore *American* says of the convention of window glass manufacturers at Pittsburg:

Mr. Wm. Baker, of the firm of Baker Bros. & Co., was the only representative from this city, and although it is possible that some of the other window glass manufacturers here may agree to enter the association, it is more than probable that other firms will continue to act independent of its action. So many influences of a local character have been developed in different locali-

Continued on page 6.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

"PHOENIX BRAND"

Pure White Lead,

WE OFFER THE ABOVE BRAND OF WHITE LEAD TO THE PUBLIC WITH THE POSITIVE ASSURANCE THAT IT IS PERFECTLY PURE.

ECKSTEIN, HILLS & CO.,

PHOENX WHITE LEAD WORKS,

CINCINNATI.

SOLD BY DEALERS IN WHITE LEAD GENERALLY.

Williamsburg Color & Chemical Co.,

Factory, 62, 64, 66 and 68 N. Eleventh St., Brooklyn, N. Y.,

PARIS GREEN, TURKEY RED, CHROME YELLOWS,

CHROME GREENS, CHINESE BLUE, ANILINE LAKES, ETC.,

PULP COLORS FOR WALL PAPERS. PURE DRY COLORS FOR LITHOGRAPHERS

Sole U. S. Representative of Messrs. CHAS. LOWE & CO., of Manchester, Eng.

Celebrated Manufacturers of COAL TAR PRODUCTS.

CARBOLIC ACID, PICRIC ACID, DISINFECTING POWDER, CRESYLIC ACID, AURINE, SULPHOPHENIC ACID.

Goods sold in Manchester or N. Y., at the Lowest Rates

OFFICE, 15 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

AMES P. BARNETT. EDWARD HORE

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS.

HELLER & MERZ.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ULTRAMARINE BLUE.

FOR PAINTERS, STAINERS, WALL PAPER MANUFACTURERS, WINDOW SHADES MANUFACTURERS, BLEACHERS, CALICO PRINTERS, INK MANUFACTURERS, MATCH MANUFACTURERS, AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

FACTORY, NEWARK, N. J. OFFICE, 72 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1842. INCORPORATED 1867.

TRADE MARK.

Eagle White Lead Co.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

"EAGLE" BRAND,

PERFECTLY PURE

WHITE LEAD,

ALSO

RED LEAD, LITHARGE,

AND

ORANGE MINERAL,

CORRODERS OF DRY WHITE LEAD.

Manufacturers of

COLORED PAINTS

Of all Shades and Qualities. Dry and Ground in Oil.

PUTTY, ETC., ETC.

WM. WOOD, Pres't. W. C. WOOD, Vice Pres't. J. E. DOUGLASS, Sec'y.

TRADE MARK.

PRINCE BROS
IRON ORE PAINT
BASE UNCHANGEABLE
lbs
N.Y.

FOR METALLIC, Wooden, Brick, Stone and all other surfaces. Color Unchangeable, Quality Unequalled, For Sale Everywhere.

PRINCE BROS., Mf'rs and Sole Agents, 95 Cedar St. N. Y. Send for Sample and Price List.

Manufacturers of all kinds of

BRUSHES,

JOHN G. McMURRAY & CO.,

27 Pearl Street, New York.

JALAP—50 bales Mexican prime, for sale by GANTZ, JONES & CO., 176 Duane Street.

PAINT MARKET.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Eve. April 3.

Trade in paints and colors was less active the past week, but to-day again there was an increased business, which may be expected to continue with fine weather. There have been no changes made in prices during the week nor are there any important features. The tone for all domestic manufactures is firm and imported goods are also steady.

The exports since January 1 are as follows:

	Pkgs.	Values
Oxide of Zinc	1255	$16926
White Lead	152	1834
Red Lead	10	70
Ultramarine	5	305
Vermilion	....	....
Paints not spec	1697	18698
Varnish	777	11839

The following will show the total imports of paints for the week ending April 2.

Barytes 62 cks; do 65 tons; bronze powder 1 cs; chalk 1345 tons China clay, 50 cks; Dutch metal 3 cs; glue 26 cks; gold size 5 pkgs; ochre 266 cks; orange lead 25 pkgs; plumbago 10 cks; pumice stone 1500 pcs; terra alba 365 cks; varnish 2 cks; Venetian red 200 bbls; white lead 499 pkgs; zinc oxide 650 bbls.

City lead ground in oil is still held at 10½c, less discounts, and some manufacturers are short of stock even at this early date. The demand up to this time has been unusually good for this season of the year. Dry lead of city make has all been taken that was offered at 8¼c; we heard of 15 tons sold to one party by those who had low priced contracts. At the close 8⅜c is the lowest price named by second hands, while, as a rule, manufacturers are not offering any.

The Western corroders are still quoting as follows: strictly pure, in kegs, 9¾c; dry white lead, 9¼c, red lead and litharge, 8½c. Terms—Sixty days, or one and one-half per cent discount for cash. If paid within fifteen days from date of invoice.

Foreign white leads ground in oil are selling freely, as there are some parties who give them a preference over American, and gold being so low now they rule quite close to the retail price of domestic, and as importers are willing to sell in the smallest quantities, consumers are getting either English or American lead at almost the same figure.

Oxide of zinc is selling fairly and at former prices for standard grades, but there are off grades to be had at lower prices, say 5½c. The best grades are held at 6@6½c, the latter price for Lehigh selected. The largest holders of French zinc have been jobbing at 8¼c gold, but there is no difficulty in buying at ¼c less. German L Z O is jobbing at 8c gold, but there was one parcel of 75 bbls placed at 7¾c gold, and other offers to sell at same figure. In oil there have been further sales of red seal at 10½c currency, and green seal at 11½c currency.

Chalk has been in large supply for several weeks, and prices are low and nominal.

Whiting is quiet, most manufacturers being under contract. The nominal price is 50c, but 45@47½c would buy lots.

Paris white is in small supply, as the imports of last week were nearly all absorbed by a poorly stocked market. Sales 40 casks Queensgate at 1 80c gold. There have been sales of 50 tons cliffstone at 1¾c currency.

China clay is not in large supply and prices rule firm with sales of 70 casks at $19@20 gold and small parcels at $20 50@$21 gold.

Terra alba is in good supply, but sales have been made of 250 casks at 1⅛@1¼c.

Pumice stone has come to hand freely and 250 casks sold lately at 1@1¼c as to quality, and small sales of selected at 1¼@1⅜c.

Barytes have come to hand freely lately, and 50 tons good English sold at $32. A lot of 20 tons French floated is reported at about $35. Domestic is selling as wanted at $27 50 for best and $20@22 50 for common.

Venetian red is coming to hand freely and there have been sales of 250 bbls Cookson's at 1 65@1 70c cy, with small lots of Cookson's and H R & Co and Bell brand at 1¾c.

Ochre has come to hand more freely, and 200 casks Rochell were sold on private terms. N M B is jobbing at 1 40@1 50 gold. The sales of domestic are increasing, and really fine goods are now being turned out. We have noticed a very fine new brand offering lately.

Orange mineral has been sold since our last at 9⅝c gold, but most parties refuse to sell at less than 10⅜c gold till the duty is positively settled.

American quicksilver vermilion is generally quiet but there are some lots selling and we note one of 1,000 lbs in bulk at 64½c gold, and 1,000 lbs in bags at 65c gold Imitation Chinese is jobbing at 75c gold. Imported is selling in single case lots at 85c gold. Trieste is jobbing at 80c.

American lead vermilion is selling freely and manufacturers are disposed to demand an advance. 10 tons sold in lots at 14@15c.

Paris green has been in better demand again and we hear of sales of 20 tons, chiefly pure, and said to be mostly at 24c.

Glues have been demoralized since Cooper's price was reduced and we have heard of sales of several hundred barrels good quality at 13@14c, which prices show a decline of 3@4c on these grades.

WALNUT STAIN.—Boil one and a half ozs of washing soda, bichromate of potash quarter ounce, in one quart of water, and add two and a half ounces of Vandyke brown. This stain may be used either hot or cold.

To remove stains from marble, apply spirits of salt and carefully wash off.

ENGLISH CITRIC ACID, 25 kegs prime; for sale in bond or duty paid by
GANTZ, JONES & CO.,
176 Duane Street.

SEEDS—CARAWAY, CANARY, HEMP, RAPE, Celery, Fennel and Cardamons. Imported and for sale by
GANTZ, JONES & CO.,
176 Duane Street.

Lehigh Brown Metallic Paint

Unreservedly the best preserver of IRON, TIN and WOOD. Free from sulphur and Clay.

Manufactured by the
Lehigh Metallic Paint Works,
A. REICH, Proprietor.
214 PEARL STEET, NEW YORK.
Three Prize Medals, 1869, '70, '71.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

TRADE MARK, PATENTED.

PRINCE'S METALLIC PAINT,
AN INDESTRUCTIBLE COATING FOR
IRON, TIN, OR WOOD,
For Sale by the Trade and
PRINCE'S METALLIC PAINT CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
166 Fulton Street, New York.
Caution.—As certain parties are offering for sale A SPURIOUS PAINT, under an imitation name, purchasers will please see that our TRADE-MARK is on every package. None other genuine.

Price Current.

Paints—Duty. On White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge, dry or ground in oil, 3 cents ℔ lb; Paris White, ℔ lb, 1c; Whiting, dry, 1 c. ℔ lb; Dry Ochres 50c ℔ lb; Oxide of Zinc, 1¼c. ℔ lb; Ochre, ground in oil, $1 50 ℔ 100 lb: Spanish Brown, 25 ℔ cent ad val; China Clay, $5 ℔ ton; Venetian Red, Ivory and Bone Black and Vermilion 25 ℔ cent ad val; White Chalk, free; Sulphate Barytes, crude and refined, ¼ cent ℔ lb. Ultramarine, 6c per :

Blacks—			
Black Lead, dry	℔ lb.	@2¾	7¾
Paint, in oil	"	6 @	10
Blue Black, dry, English	"	8 @	10
Frankfort Black, dry	"	30 @	45
Gilders White	"	@	90
Bone Black	"	3½@	5
Black chee in Japan	"	25 @	50

JOHN JEWETT & SONS,
182 Front Street,
CORRODERS
—OF—
LEAD,
AND
CRUSHERS
—OF—
LINSEED,
NEW-YORK.

JEWETT & SONS PERFECTLY PURE WHITE LEAD TRADE MARK

JEWETT'S PERFECTLY PURE LINSEED OIL RAW, BOILED & REFINED.

A. B. ANSBACHER,
IMPORTER OF
Bronze Powders, Dutch Metals, Lakes,
Fine Colors, Chamois, &c.,
WINSOR AND NEWTON TUBE COLORS,
Sole Agent in the United States and Canada for
BESSEMER'S PATENT GOLD PAINT,
43 John Street, New York,

MANUFACTURERS and IMPORTERS,
F. W. DEVOE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS in the United States for
VIEILLE MONTAGNE CO.'S
Paris Oxide of Zinc,
GROUND IN POPPY-SEED OIL,
packed in metal drums, enclosed in wooden kegs, of 220½ and 110¼ lbs each; also, in cases 220½ lbs, 4 cans each.
GREEN & RED SEAL, V.M. CO.'S OXIDE ZINC, DRY,
in bbls 220 1-2 lbs each.
White Lead and Zinc Paints:—"FLORENTINE FRESCO COLORS," Chrome Greens, Chrome Yellows, Blues, "PERSIAN SCARLET," American Vermilion, "PARK LAWN GREEN" in Oil, "ARTISAN GRAINING COLORS," "FLAT BRICK RED," &c., Manufacturers of Tube Paints and Prepared Canvas, Brushes and Pencils for Artists, Grainers and Painters.
OFFICES & STORES, COR FULTON AND WILLIAM STS.,
FRED'K W. DEVOE, FRED'K SAUNDERS, JR., JAMES F. DRUMMOND, J. SEAVER PAGE.
New York.

"Bell Brand" Venetian Red,
Manufactured by
DAVID STORER & SONS, Glasgow.
HOBBS, POPE & CO., 174 High st., Boston, Agents for the United States.
SEND FOR SAMPLE AND PRICE.

ST LOUIS PAINT CO.,
ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST.
GREENWOOD'S READY MIXED GLOSS PAINTS,
Manufactured by the
St. Louis Paint Co.
1722 Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Also sellers and grinders in Paints, Brushes, Varnishes, Glass Oils, Lead, &c
Send for Sample Card and Price List.

Continued from page 4.

ties that the need of organization has been long and deeply felt. In New Jer, sey the manufacturers board their employees, who live in the company's houses, deal at the company's stores and circulate the company's "shinplasters" in place of legal currency. Thus by making large profits in their stores and houses the New Jersey manufacturers are often enabled to undersell their competitors in other States. Baltimore, in competing for the Western trade, has also to contend with Pittsburg, which is the head quarters of glass manufacture in the United States, and so situated as to secure very cheap freights to Western points. It is very probable that the convention considered the question of making a general reduction in the wages of their employees. Baker Brothers & Co. of this city have already notified the workmen at their window glass furnaces that they intend making a general reduction of about fifteen per cent in wages. There has been an understanding among manufacturers for a long time that if a general reduction of wages was not acceded to by the workmen to go into effect the 1st of April next, all the furnaces would stop work on that date. Some of the workmen in other cities have agreed to the reduction, but the danger of uniform opposition among the workmen has no doubt been a means of leading the manufacturers to form an organization.

ZINC WHITE AS A PAINT.

BY PROFESSOR BARFF, M A.

A Paper read before the Society of Arts, London.

Some years ago, when I first had the honor of delivering a course of lectures before this Society, my subject was artists' colors and pigments. In these lectures I pointed out very earnestly the great objection I had to white lead as a pigment for artists. The following reasons which I then assigned for its disuse I have still further confirmed by long experience. First, white lead is discolored by sulphuretted hydrogen, which is known as foul air. In small quantities sulphuretted hydrogen changes the tint of white lead to that of a dirty brown color, and in larger quantities it blackens it completely. It is manifest that such a pigment ought never be employed, where the permanency of a delicate tint is desired, and where foul air can have access to the painting in which it is employed. Another reason I then explained was, that oil with which lead ground up is decomposed, first, by the action of the oxide of lead in white lead, forming a lead soap known as lead plaster; and further, after the lapse of a long time, an interchange takes place between the acids of the oil and the acid of the carbonated lead; take for example the oleic acid and the carbonate of lead forming oleate of lead, which is in fact, lead soap. I shall presently show you a specimen of lead soap, and you will be able to distinguish the difference of opacity between it and lead paint; therefore, if lead paint, that is carbonate of lead, loses its opacity, it loses that quality for which it is so much valued. It is true that a saponification of the oil by the oxide of lead and the carbonate of lead gives to the paint at first a quality for which it is much valued; and this quality consists in the facility with which the workman can lay it on, and make it cover the ground which it is intended to conceal. But this very change, which in the first instance is an advantage, brings about future calamity, for the saponification increasing, the transparency of the pigment also increases, and so at last that which it was intended to conceal, again reveals its existence through it. I do not intend this evening to enter upon the subject of white lead manufacture. I have, on one or two occasions, very fully explained it in this room, and other gentlemen in treating on subjects in which it occurs have also treated its manufacture in an exhaustive manner. It is enough for me to remark that wherever white lead comes in contact with the digestive organs of a human being, whether it be by passing in a state of fine division into the mouth, and thence out, as it must do, without excessive precautions, into the system—in places where white lead is manufactured and ground—or through the carelessness and want of cleanliness of painters, who eat their meals with hands sullied by obnoxious materials, so that it passes into the system, it produces the same disease, which is known by the name of "lead poisoning." Experience tells us that many, even most men, will for temporary ease run the risk of future pain and calamity. It is all very well to say that precautions are taken to save men from the consequence of their carelessness and indulgence. Similar precautions are taken in coal-mines, which if attended to would prevent the awful calamities which so frequently result from their neglect. We must not content ourselves with these precautions when we can if we choose, do away with the danger altogether. It is clear we cannot give up the use of coal, but now we can give up the use of white lead in those employments where it is injurious to the health of the employed; and nothing but a miserable prejudice, and what is worse a miserable clinging to commercial interests, can stand in the way of this reform, which, I believe I can show you to-night, will not require any sacrifice on the part of those who use this material for the decoration cleaning, and beautifying of the houses in which they dwell. I have to introduce to your notice a zinc pigment, which possesses nearly, if not quite, as good a body as the best white lead and which will neither turn brown nor blacken by the action of foul air, nor will it become semi-transparent, as I have already shown you white lead does.

The process of its manufacture have been patented, and it is now being made on a large scale for the inventor, Mr. T. Griffiths, of the Silicate Paint Company, Liverpool. It has for its basis the white sulphide of zinc, a precipitate well known to chemists in their analysis, but one which usually presents a most dingy and uninviting appearance in the test-tube. It was found, however, that this precipitate, properly treated, possessed what painters term "body," and the problem to be solved was, how to prepare it pure in tint. Like most important inventions, the first laboratory experiments were disappointing and unsatisfactory. It was attempted to precipitate pure sulphate of zinc by pure sulphide of sodium. But it was found that even after several crystallizations the zinc sulphate still retained sufficient impurities to injure the brilliancy of the white, and the sulphide of sodium was liable to the same objections. For a time this was abandoned. Sulphuretted hydrogen was tried, the zinc solution being made alkaline, as it became acid. It is well known to chemists that zinc frequently contains traces of cadmium, which it is very difficult to remove. The cadmium at once showed itself in this method, being precipitated as a yellow sulphide. Of course, the cadmium might have been easily removed, by saturating the acid zinc solution with the gas, and filtering from the precipitate thus formed; but the process had the great objection of being too expensive for large manufacture. Sulphide of calcium was found to answer well as a precipitant; but, for some unex

Drop black, English, dry	"	15	@	18
" English, in oil	"	12	@	25
" American, dry	"		@	14
Ivory, Black	"	20	@	30
Lampblack, prime	"	20	@	25
" ordinary	"	5½	@	10
" in oil	"	20	@	25
Blues—				
Blue Paint in oil	"	12	@	20
Chinese dry	"	75	@	80
" in oil	"	75	@	80
Celestial	"	8	@	10
Cobalt Blue	"	5 00	@	8 00
Prussian Blue dry	"	35	@	70
" in oil	"	50	@	60
Ultramarine dry	"	18		
"	"	35	@	
Soluble Blue	"	65	@	3
Umber Turkey bt. lump, dry	"	4½	@	
" " raw lump, dry	"	2	@	3
" " bt. powder dry	"	6	@	7
" raw powder, dry	"	5½	@	6½
" burnt in oil	"	18	@	20
" raw in oil	"	18	@	20
Amer. bt. powder, dry	"	2	@	7
" raw " dry	"	2	@	3
Vandyke Brown, dry	"	5½	@	6
" in oil	"	15	@	18
Spanish Brown dry	"	1½	@	1⅝
" in oil		6		
Greens—				
Green, dry		10	@	20
in oil	"	10	@	20
Paris Green, dry	"	18	@	28
" in oil	"	25	@	36
Verdigris dry French powder	"	40	@	42
" in oil	"	26	@	60
Reds—				
Crocus Martis	"	6	@	7
Dutch Pink	"	11	@	12½
Flat Brick Red in oil	"	14	@	16
Indian Red, dry, super Eng	"	7	@	12½
" " in oil	"	15	@	22
Litharge, English Flake	"	10	@	10½
" American Powdered	"	7½	@	8
Red Lead, Eng (gold)	"	9¼	@	9½
Red Lead, American, dry	"	7¾	@	8
in oil	"	12	@	14
Vermilion, dry, English (gold)	"		@	90
dry, American Quick gold		65	@	70
dry, Chinese, gold	"		@	
" dry, Trieste, gold	"		@	
" American dry	"	14½	@	16½
" " in oil, cy	"	18	@	25
Venetian Red, d., Eng., Cooke's n's gold			@	1¾
dry, " H.R.&Co.	"	1½	@	
" " Bell			@	1¾
" " in oil		6	@	10
" " American, dry			@	
White Leads, &c.—				
China White	"	16	@	17
Paris White, prime English	gold	1 80	@	1 90
Whiting, American	"	50	@	75
China Clay, per ton	"	18 00	@	22 00
Chalk	"	¾	@	1
Kalsomine	"	1¼	@	2
Silesian White		1¾	@	1¾
Kremnitz White	"	20	@	22
Mineral White	"	14 00	@	16 00
Flake White	"	15	@	18
Terra Alba	"	1¾		1¾
Portland Cement	per bbl		@	4 00
White Lead, dry, English	gold lb			
in oil	"	10½	@	10¾
" dry, Ger.	gold "		@	
in oil H.M.	cy		@	
American, dry	cy "	8¼	@	8½
" in oil	"	9¾	@	10¼
Zinc White, dry, American, cy		5¼	@	6¼
in oil	"	9	@	10
" V. M. green seal dry	gold	11	@	11¼
" V. M. green seal, in oil	"	11¼		13
V M. red seal, dry	gold	8¼	@	8¼
Zinc White, V. M. red seal, in oil	gold	10¾	@	12¼
" F., ground in va nish	"	20	@	25
" Amer., ground in varnish	"	17	@	18
" Lead, selecd, dry	"		@	7
" in oil		9½	@	10¼
Yellows—				
Yellow Paint in oil	"		@	10
Chrome Yellow, dry	"	12½	@	25
" " in oil		18	@	30
French Ochre, in oil	"	9	@	15
Oxford Ochre in oil	"	16	@	25
Oxford Ochre, dry native	"	10	@	13
Oxford Ochre, dry washed	"	8	@	10
Havre Ochre	"	1½	@	1¾
American Ochre	"	1	@	1¾
Ochre, Rochelle	gold	1 50	@	1 75
" in oil	currency	6	@	15
Orange Mineral	gold	11¾	@	11¾
ange Mineral, American cur.		10¾	@	11

MINERAL AND METALLIC PAINTS

Iron-Clad Paints, in oil, per ton, per lb		8	@	....
" " " 300 or 500 lbs,	"	8½	@	....
" " " 100 lbs or less,	"	9	@	....
" " per ton, dry		$80 00	@	....
All orders less than a ton, per lb		4¼	@	....
Brandon Yellow	per lb.	1½	@	....
" Red	"	1¾	@	....
" Brown	"	1¾	@	....
Drafton Slate and Choc.	"	1	@	1¼
Lehigh brown metallic	"	2¼	@	2¾
Prince's, dry	"	2½	@	3
" in oil		8	@	9
" Bros Iron Ore Paint	"	2¼	@	3
Richmond, dry	"	2	@	2½
" in oil	"	7	@	9
Miscellaneous—				
Brytics American Dry, No. 1		2	@	2¼
Am. Floated, per ton	cy	48 00	@	....
Bone	each.	3½	@	4

Emery Flour	₰ lb	4	@	6
" Paper	₰ ream.	7 50	@	12 00
" Cloth	₰ ream.	26 00	@	28 00
Flocks Black		56	@	60

Prices Current per Box Fifty Feet.

Flocks Ass. Colors	"	85	@	90
Frostings, White	"	40	@	50
Putty, in bulk	"	2¼	@	
" in bladders	"	3½	@	
" in cans, 12½ lb	"	3¾	@	
" in cans, 25 lb	"	3¾	@	
" in cans, 50 lb	"	3¼	@	

SANDPAPER.

Flint Paper, No. 60 to 1½ and ass'd $4 25 per ream.
" " No. 2, 2½ and 3 4 75 " "
Roll, Extra Flint Paper, in 50 yard rolls, width 23½ in.
No. 00 to 1½ 9c per yard.
No. 2 10c " "
No. 2½ 11c " "
No. 3 12c " "
Star Paper, all Numbers $3 25 per ream.
Emery Paper, No. 00 to 1½ and ass'd 6 50 " "
" " No. 2 7 50 " "
" " No. 2½ 9 00 " "
" " No. 3 11 50 " "
" Cloth, No. 00 to 1½ and ass'd 18 00 " "
" " No. 2 20 00 " "
" " No. 2½ 24 00 " "
" " No. 3 26 00 " "

Eng. Emery { 00, 0, 100, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3 / Flour, 120, 100, 90, 80, 70, 60, 54, 46.

GLUE.

No.	
A Extra	@38
I Extra	@35
I	@30
IX	@25
1¼	@21
1½	@19
1⅝	@17
1¾	@15
1⅞	@14
2	@13
2¼	@12
2½	@11

VARNISHES.

AMERICAN.

Imitation English	per gal.	4 50	@	5 00
Wearing Body	"	3 50	@	4 50
Coach No. 1	"	2 00	@	2 25
" No. 2	"	1 75	@	2 00
Furniture, Extra No. 1	"	1 50	@	1 75
" No. 1	"	1 10	@	1 30
" No. 2	"	0 95	@	1 15
White Copal	"	3 00	@	3 25
" Damar	"	1 30	@	1 50
" Shellac	"	2 50	@	3 5
Gold Size	"	2 00	@	2 50
Black Asphaltum	"	0 95	@	1 25
Black Japan	"	0 80	@	1 00
Black Paraffine	"	0 45	@	0 50
Brown Japan	"	0 85	@	1 50
Valentine's coach	"	4 00	@	6 00

ENGLISH.

Noble & Hoare's	gold	5 50	@	6 00
Harland & Sons gold	"	5 50	@	6 50
Blundell, Spence & Co's	"	5 00	@	....

Dryers—

American Patent Dryer, Cans	"	8	@	9
English Patent Dryer Assorted	"	9	@	11
Liquid Zinc Dryer per gal		125	@	150
Japan Dryer per gal	"	90	@	95
Smalts, Black, No. 1	"	3	@	4
do " fine	"	6	@	8
do " super	"	9	@	10
do Blue, fine and coarse		15	@	18
do Blue Ultramarine	"	10	@	15
do Chrome Green	"		@	
do Purple	"	5	@	1
do Brown, fine	"	6	@	8
Smalts, Maroon	"	6	@	8
do Paris Green	"	12	@	14½
do Red	"		@	8
do Vermilion		12	@	

Callow's Metallic Graining Stencils, each 3 00@5 00

SINGLE.

Sizes.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
6x 8 to 10 x 15	$7 50	$6 75	$6 25	$5 75
11x14 to 16x24	8 50	7 75	7 25	6 50
18x22 to 20x30	10 75	9 75	8 75	7 75
15x36 to 24x30	12 25	10 75	9 00	....
26x28 to 34x36	13 00	11 50	9 75	....
26x36 to 26x44	14 50	13 25	10 75	...
26x46 to 30x50	15 00	14 00	11 25	....
30x52 to 30x54	16 00	14 50	12 00	....
30x56 to 34x56	17 25	15 50	13 50	....
4x58 to 34x60	18 25	17 25	15 00	...
36x60 to 40x60	20 75	18 75	17 25	...

DOUBLE

Sizes.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
6x 8 to 10 x 15	$12 00	$11 00	$10 00	$9 25
11x14 to 16x24	13 75	12 50	11 75	10 50
18x22 to 20x30	17 25	15 75	14 00	....
15x36 to 24x30	19 75	17 25	14 50	....
26x28 to 24x36	21 00	18 50	15 75	....
26x36 to 26x44	23 25	21 25	17 25	....
26x46 to 30x50	24 00	22 50	18 00	....
30x52 to 30x54	25 75	23 25	19 25	....
30x56 to 34x56	27 75	25 00	21 75	....
34x58 to 34x60	29 25	27 75	24 00	...
36x60 to 40x60	33 25	30 00	27 75	....

Discount, 50 and 10.

Sizes above— $10 00 per box extra for every five inches.

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making more than 81 united inches will be charged in the 84 united inches bracket.

An additional 10 per cent will be charged for all.

plained cause, the product lacked "body." It was determined to try sulphide of sodium on a large scale, no attempt being made to purify the zinc solution, and the sulphide of sodium only being allowed to deposit such solid matters as did not remain in solution. Strange to say, the zinc sulphide precipitated was perfectly white, and the original impurities remained in solution. The washed and dried precipitate, although having better body than ordinary zinc white, still fell far short of white lead in this quality, and calcination was resorted to to remedy this. The result was very satisfactory as regarded body, but the pigment acquired a yellow tint, which could not be removed; besides this it acquired a degree of hardness which necessitated much grinding to make it fit for use as paint. If the particles of zinc sulphide could be kept asunder in the process of calcination, this might be remedied. Sulphate of barium promised well for this purpose, and it was accordingly tried. Zinc sulphate was first precipitated by sulphide of sodium, and to the mixture was added a certain proportion of chloride of barium. The resulting precipitate of sulphate of barium was intimately mixed with the first precipitate of sulphide of zinc, and the washed precipitates were subjected to a red heat for several hours in a reverberatory furnace. On examining the product it was found to be excellent as regards body, far better than the sulphide of zinc alone, in fact quite equal to white lead, and the tint was pure. These results were most satisfactory, and it was clearly shown that sulphate of barium was far from being detrimental, and therefore could not be looked upon as an adulterant. One quality was still wanting, "softness." The product, when ground with oil, did not work kindly under the brush, but had a tendency to drag and become streaky. Many remedies were suggested to obviate this, but for various reasons had to be rejected. It was found, however, after much experimention and research, that magnesia in small quantity imparted this quality of softness to the pigment and caused it to unite kindly with oil. This admixture was effected in the precipitating vats along with the sulphide of zinc, and no doubt saponification is brought about between the magnesia and the oil similar to that produced by white lead and oil, but not to the same extent, and thus ease in working is imparted to the paint. This pigment is now being manufactured on the principles I have described, such small modifications only being introduced as the growing knowledge of the peculiarities of the process suggest.

ANCIENT PATENTS FOR MAKING PAINTS, COLORS AND VARNISHES.

TO MAKE ENAMEL COLORS.

A.D. 1805, November 26.

Annes, Samuel.—"Improved methods for preparing various enamel colors, and of applying the same so prepared to the ornamenting useful vessels of glass. These colors are so fusible as to melt or adhere to vessels of glass by a degree of heat not so considerable as to melt or injure the vessels themselves."

The flux is prepared as follows: Pour distilled vinegar on litharge, stir over a gentle fire until the vinegar becomes impregnated with the salt of the lead, evaporate half the vinegar, and crystallize in a cool place; this preparation the patentee calls "saturnus glorificatus." Mix 1 lb of the glorificatus with ½ lb of natural crystal calcined to a whiteness and 1 lb of salt of pulverine or other fit alkali, and bake in a slow heat for about 12 hours; then melt the mass and pulverize it in a vessel which is not capable of communicating any metallic or other impurity.

To make green:—Mix with equal parts of the flux 1 oz of copper dust, 2 ozs of sand, 1 oz of litharge, and ½ oz of nitre, or 2 of copper, 1 of sand, 2 of litharge, and 1½ of nitre.

Black.—Mix with equal parts of the flux 1 oz of calcined iron and 1 oz of cobalt (crude or prepared); or 2 oz of zaffer and 1 oz of manganese.

Yellow:—Pulverize and mix "with a due proportion of flux as the nature of the glass may require" 1 oz of lead and tin ashes, 1 oz of litharge, 1 oz of antimony, 1 oz of sand, and 4 oz of nitre; these ingredients are to be first calcined or melted together.

Blue:—1 oz of prepared cobalt, 1 oz of sand, 1 oz of red lead, 1 oz of nitre, and 2 oz of flint glass are to be melted together by fire, pulverized and fluxed according to the degree of softness or strength of colour required.

Olive:—Grind together 1 oz of the blue, ½ oz of the black, and ½ oz of the yellow; if necessary, add flux to make it softer.

White:—Mix 1 oz of tin (prepared with aquafortis), 1 oz of red lead, 2 oz of white pebble stone or natural crystal, 1 oz of nitre, and 1 drachm of arsenic, with equal parts of flux, or more or less, as the softness or opacity may require.

Purple:—The finest gold is dissolved in aqua regia regulated with sal ammoniac; it is digested in a sand heat for about 48 hours; the powder is collected and ground with 6 times its weight of sulphur; the sulphur is evaporated; the powder is amalgamated with twice its weight of mercury and is rubbed in a mortar for about 6 hours, a small quantity of water is put into the mortar and frequently changed; the remaining mercury is evaporated, and about 10 times its weight of flux is added to the powder.

Rose colour:—Purple is mixed with 30 times its weight of flux and 100 part of its weight of silver leaf or other preparation of silver.

Brown.—1 oz of red lead, 1 oz of calcined iron, 2 oz of antimony, 2 oz of litharge, 2 oz of zaffer, and 2 oz of sand are calcined or melted together, or used raw, as may be most expedient; the proportions vary as tint or quality may require.

The patentee describes other methods of compounding each color, but he pronounces the foregoing to be the best.

The colors are to be applied by "painting, printing, or transfering, dipping, floating, and grounding."

To paint, the colors are mixed with spirits of turepentine and tempered with thick oil of turpentine.

To print, a "glue bat, full size," is employed; the copper plate is charged with color; an impression is taken with the bat from the plate and is transferred on to the glass.

To dip, the color is mixed to about the consistency of cream "with any of the ingredients used for printing;" the glass is dipped therein and is kept in motion till smooth.

To float, mix the color as for printing to a consistency according to the strength of ground required, float it through a tube or any other vessel, moving or shaking the piece of glass till the color is spread over the part required.

To ground, moisten the glass with oil of turpentine, and while moist apply the color in a dry powder.

Some of these modes of application may be varied, but the above described are those preferred by the patentee.

IMPROVED METHOD OF MANUFACTURING WHITE LEAD.

A.D. 1816, April 8.

Keir, James.—"An improved method of manufacturing white lead." "This consists in making white lead without the help of vinegar or other vegetable acid." "Muriate or muriated

CAMPBELL & THAYER,
89 MAIDEN LANE.
Linseed Crushers.
PURE LINSEED OIL,
RAW, BOILED AND REFINED
At Lowest Market Prices, in lots to Suit. Also
Linseed Cake.

Lamp-Black,
From the Lowest to the Highest Grades,
MANUFACTURED BY
L. MARTIN & CO.,
118 WALNUT ST., Second Floor Front,
PHILADELPHIA.
SILVER MEDALS awarded by the Franklin Institute, 1852; Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association, Boston, 1860; American Institute, New York, 1867; and Franklin Institute, November 1874.
☞ We particularly caution purchasers against parties who are fraudulently appropriating our well-known brands, originated by us, and familiar to the Trade for a quarter of a century.

Brooklyn White Lead Co.,
INCORPORATED 1825.
CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE WHITE LEAD,
DRY AND IN OIL.
Office, 89 MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
MOLLER & SCHUMANN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
VARNISHES
For the Trade and for Export.
SEND FOR "COMMERCIAL REPORTER," CONTAINING OUR PRICE LIST.
Cor. Marcy and Flushing Avs., and Gerry Sts.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THE LEHIGH ZINC CO.
OF BETHLEHEM, PA.,
Offer to the trade their new brands of
"LEHIGH SELECTED XX"
AND
"LEHIGH XX" OXIDE OF ZINC,
Manufactured by themselves from the ores of the New Jersey Zinc Co., that company having ceased to make Oxide for sale in the United States.
The quality of this Oxide for whiteness and body, is not excelled by any produced in this country.
Packed in Barrels of 200 lbs. Each.
For Sale by
LEHIGH ZINC CO., 333 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
JOHN JEWETT & SONS, 182 Front Street, N. Y.
THAYER BRIGHAM & CO., 32 Ind'a Street, Boston.

BLACK VARNISH, (PARAFFINE),
SUITABLE FOR IRON WORK, AND PROTECTING WOOD FROM DECAY.
In Barrels and 5 Gallon Cases.
SILLIMAN CHEMICAL CO., E. L. HUEBNER & CO. 129 Church Street, Phila, Sole Agents for the Middle, Western & Southern States.
DUPEE & SOREN, 79 Kilby Street, Boston, Sole Agents for the Eastern States.

MOUND CITY WHITE LEAD & COLOR WORKS
LEON BOUCHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, COLORS, ZINC & PAINTS
No. 704 & 706 North Second Street, St. Louis.

oxide of lead" is mixed with alkali or some substances containing alkali and carbonic acid," or some substance containing carbonic acid with water sufficient to "facilitate their admixture," stirring and agitating until decomposition is effected. The alkali "may be of any of the kinds distinguished "under the names vegetable, mineral or volatile" as "potash, pearl ash, wood ash, barilla, salt of soda, natron, kelp, ammonia, spirit or salt of hartshorn," &c. The carbonic acid may be derived from various sources.

BLACK PAINT.

A. D. 1806, September 18.

BIRT, ISAIAH.—"A black paint, composed chiefly of earthy and mineral substances, which will be beneficial to his Majesty's navy, and the shipping interest at large, being particularly calculated to preserve wood and prevent rust in iron, and may be applied to all the purposes for which paint in general is used." This paint is compounded of calcareous or argillaceous earth and lamp black or ivory black. Equal quantities of the bluish marly stone found in copper, tin, and lead mines, of iron stone, of fine blue marl or slate, and of under earth, are reduced to a very fine powder, and therewith is mixed ⅛ in weight of lamp black or ivory black, but by preference the former. For use the compound is ground with oil, and boiled oil is much preferable.

Any three, or two, or even one of the before-named substances may be employed; and although ⅛ of weight of lamp black is the quantity generally used, yet on occasions as much as 1-5, and on others as little as 1-16, may be added.

SPIRIT VARNISHES.—The so-called spirit varnishes are solutions of certain resins, viz.: Sandarac, mastic, gum, lac (shellac), anime in alcohol, aceton, wood spirit, benzoline or sulphide of carbon. Good spirit varnish ought to dry rapidly, give a glossy surface, adhere strongly and be neither brittle nor viscous. As shellac is frequently employed, the name of lac varnish is sometimes given to these varnishes. The spirit, usually methylated spirit, ought to be strong, about 92 per cent. The solution of the resins is promoted by the addition of one-third of their weight of coarsely powdered glass for the purpose of preventing the resinous matter caking together, and being thus to some extent withdrawn from the solvent action of the alcohol. In order to render the coating remaining from the evaporation of the spirit less brittle, Venice turpentine is added. Sandarac varnish is obtained by dissolving ten parts of sandarac and one of Venice turpentine in thirty of spirit. Shellac varnish, more durable than the former is obtained by dissolving one part of shellac in three to five of spirits. French polish is a solution of shellac in a large quantity of spirits, and when this polish is to be applied to white wood the varnish is bleached by filtration over animal charcoal. Copal varnish, far superior to the foregoing, is made by first melting the resin at as gentle a heat as possible, so as to prevent the coloration of the substance, which is next pulverized, mixed with sand, treated with strong alcohol in a water bath and filtered. A solution of turpentine or elemi resin is added to render the varnish softer. Colorles copal varnish is obtained by pouring over six kilos. of previously pulverized and molten copal, contained in a vessel which may be closed, six kilos of alcohol at ninety-eight per cent., four kilos of oil of turpentine and one kilo. of ether; the vessel containing this mixture, having been closed, is gently heated. The solution is clarified by decantation.

PRIMING—The first painting, which is called the "priming," is generally done with a mixture of white lead and red lead, irrespective of the color to be used for the finishing. These pigments are usually diluted with boiled and linseed oil, with a small quantity of turpentine, and it will be found that the priming mixed in this way, will sink into the work painted, and dry flat, or dead. The object of the priming is to stop the absorption. If it is intended to finish with a dark color, the first coat, or priming, is often made of lead-color, by mixing together a vegetable black and white lead, in about equal proportions, and this has the double recommendation of cheapness and durability, and forms a good groundwork for receiving the finishing color, whether it be a dark green, a brown, dark red or black. For out door work boiled oil is sometimes preferred to linseed oil, which is used for inside work. It is not advisable to add more than about one part of turpentine to three of oil for the "priming" and second coats, but a large proportion is necessary for the finishing colors.

TO STAIN THE SAP OF ASH.—The only thing that can be done with the sap of ash is to match it in color with the heart as near as possible; as the heart of ash varies in shade of color the stain must be varied in its composition accordingly; to commence, have ready-mixed one pint of turpentine and one ounce of raw sienna; as the stain has to be altered for almost every piece of sap, take a very little at a time; try it to see how near it comes to the color you want, and if it is not the proper color alter it by a little rose pink, Vandyke brown or burnt umber; use either one or all as the case requires; with the above materials the sap can be made to match the heart so nearly that it will take a good judge to tell the difference.

LIQUID SLATING FOR BLACKBOARDS.—Painters are often called upon to slate blackboards. The following are recommended by practical men and have been well tested:

I.	Alcohol, 95 p. c.	4 pints.
	Shellac	8 ounces.
	Lampblack (Germantown)	12 drachms
	Ultramarine blue	20 "
	Powdered rotten stone	4 ounces.
	Powdered pumice stone	6 "
II.	Alcohol, 95 p. c.	1 gallon.
	Shellac	1 pound.
	Best Ivory Black	8 ounces.
	Finest emery flour	5 "
	Ultramarine blue	4 "

Make a perfect solution of the shellac in the alcohol before adding the other articles. To apply the slating, have the surface smooth and perfectly free from grease; shake well the bottle containing the preparation, and pour out a small quantity only into a small dish, and apply it with a new flat varnish brush as rapidly as possible. Keep the bottle well corked, and shake it up each time before pouring out the liquid.

A NEW WALL PAPER.—It is now proposed in Germany to make wall paper which will adapt itself to the degree of illumination of the room, becoming darker as the room is more lit up, and *vice versa*. The *Papier Zeitung* suggests to this end paper printed or coated with oxalate of copper, which acts in the manner above described. It is believed that very curious and novel effects of color and shade may in this way be produced on wall paper, and possibly on other materials.

BLACK STAIN FOR WOOD.—Boil a half pound of ship logwood in two quarts of water, add one ounce of pearl-ash, and apply it hot to the work with a brush; then take a half pound of logwood, boil it as before in two quarts of water, and add a half ounce of verdigris and a half ounce of copperas; strain it off, put in a half pound of rusty steel filings, and with this go over your work a second time.

GOLD LAC FOR METAL.—A gold lac, remarkable for its great hardness and beautiful color, on being analyzed by Dr. R. Kayser, at Nuremberg, gave as its constituents picric acid and boracic acid. Thereupon a clear shellac solution was mixed with picric acid and about half per cent of crystallized boracic acid, each being previously dissolved in alcohol, and the resulting lac possessed all the advantages of the former one.

IMITATION SHELLAC VARNISH.—The following compound is used by many furniture manufacturers:—One and a half pounds gum sandarach, one and a half pounds of pale resin, and two gallons benzine. Dissolve by a gentle heat. This varnish is cheap, quick-drying, and gives general satisfaction.

AMALGAM VARNISH.—Melt together equal parts of bismuth, tin and quicksilver; when melted and cooled make it into a varnish with white of egg. It is used for the varnishing of plaster of Paris figures and others of the like kind. Some people recommend lead, but lead soon becomes tarnished, but tin and bismuth will keep bright.

A NEW SOLVENT FOR COPAL.—Oleic acid is said to be an excellent solvent for gum-copal. On heating a small quantity of oleic acid it will dissolve a considerable quantity of copal. It is always a good means of distinguishing genuine amber from the imitation amber which contains copal.

JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. WARRANTED PURE WHITE LEAD. PHILADA.

TRADE MARK.

J. T. Lewis & Bros.,

231 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE LEAD,

Red Lead, Litharge,

ORANGE MINERAL, LINSEED OIL

AND PAINTERS' COLORS.

AMERICAN WHITE LEAD CO. STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD LOUISVILLE

T. J. McCOY, Pres't. T. H. McCOY, Sec'y.

AMERICAN WHITE LEAD CO.

Louisville, Ky.,

CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE LEAD,

DRY AND IN OIL.

☞We guarantee our Manufac res to be Strictly Pure.

SOUTHERN COMPANY WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD IN BLEACHED OIL ST. LOUIS.

TRADE MARK.

W. H. GREGG, Prest. F. W. ROCKWELL, Sec

Southern WHITE LEAD COMPANY.

Every package of this Company's brand of Strictly Pure White Lead bears the following guarantees,—

"The White Lead contained in this package is guaranteed by the Manufacturers, the SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD CO., St. Louis, Mo., to contain no adulteration whatever. It is composed entirely of perfectly Pure Carbonate of Lead and Linseed Oil and is sold subject to Chemical Analysis and the Blow Pipe Test."

The name of this Company is placed ONLY upon STRICTLY PURE LEAD. It is not placed upon a second or other inferior quality. So parties purchasing White Lead, branded "SOUTHERN COMPANY," are *absolutely sure* of obtaining a PERFECTLY PURE ARTICLE.

VALENTINE & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES

VALENTINES VARNISH

FOR THE COACH AND RAILWAY TRADE, AND FOR EXPORT

323 Pearl Street, New York.

A Specialty for the Paint Trade,

BONE BLACK.

GROUND TO EXCEEDING FINENESS, UNSURPASSED LUSTRE AND DEEP BLACK COLOR,

BAUCH & SONS, Philadelphia,

THE ATLANTIC

WHITE LEAD AND LINSEED OIL CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE

WHITE LEAD, ("ATLANTIC")

RED LEAD,

LITHARGE,

For Painters and Glassmakers

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD PURE. WARRANTED ROBERT COLGATE & CO.

TRADE MARK.

LINSEED OIL, Raw, Boiled, AND Refined,

In Casks or Barrels.

ROBERT COLGATE & CO., 287 Pearl St., N. Y.

QUOTATIONS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

THE THEORY OF THE FORMATION OF ANILINE BLACK.

A. Rosenstiel, in *Bulletin de la Societe Chemique de Paris* discusses this subject; from the discussion it may be gathered, 1, that this black is produced at the ordinary temperature, always, when a salt of aniline is placed in a dehydrogenating medium, such as acting oxygen, chlorine, and its oxides less oxygenated than chloric acid.

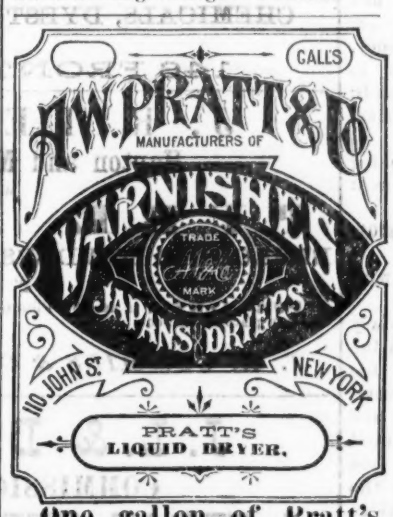
2. That the mixtures employed for aniline black containing a chlorate and the salt of an active metal, are a common means of producing on the spot, and slowly, the chlorine compounds previously mentioned, an effect that is due to the great alterability of chlorates of these metals.

Trials have been made in Rome of a solution of chloride of calcium as a substitute for water in laying dust in streets. The results are said to be highly satisfactory. The dampness communicated to the road, instead of disappearing quickly, as is the case when water alone is used remains for a whole week. The road continues to be damp without being muddy, and presents a hard surface, on which neither the wind nor the passing of pedestrians or horses has any effect.

The latest advices from Baranquilla (March 13) represent that the war in the interior of Colombia will terminate in favor of the general government in two months. The Archbishop of Bogota, having preached a revolutionary sermon, is threatened by resolution of Congress with forfeiture and banishment.

AURANTIA.

R. Gnehm, in *Berichte der Deutschen Chem. Gesellschaft* zu Berlin, having stated that Aurantia is an artificial dye, which is manufactured by the Berlin Company for the manufacture of aniline colors was identical with ammonium salt of a body formerly described; and that this coloring matter exerted a strong influence on the skin, producing eruptions. C. A. Martins, representative of the B rlin Company states very positively that no such results have been observed, that experiments were undertaken with the object of determining whether the dye is poisonous or not, all of which give negative results.



One gallon of Pratt's Liquid Dryer to 15 gallons Raw Oil will make best Boiled Oil, at a saving of at least 2 cents per gallon.

JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO'S SPECIALTIES.

RUBBER ERASER.—Fig. 1—Heavily nickel plated first quality rubber.

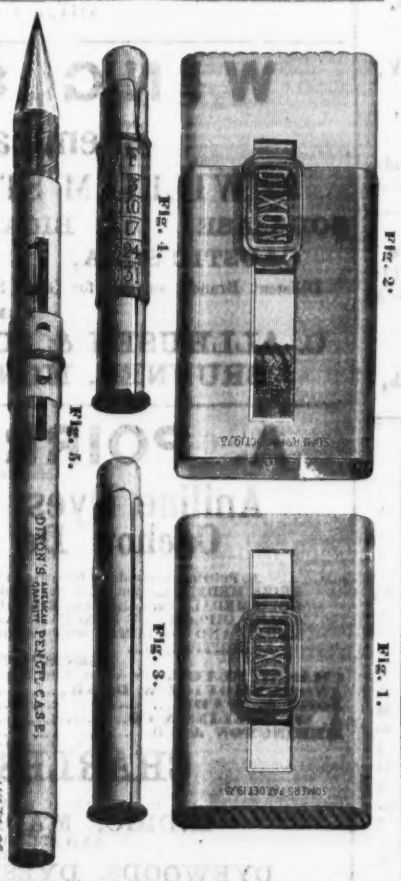
Fig. 2—Shows same thing withdrawn from case for use. Neat. Elegant. Absolutely preserves the rubber clean.

Fig. 3—Dixon's Point Protector—Directions for Using: *For Rubbers*, they are invaluable, holding the rubber firmly, so that the finest line can be rubbed out without disturbing other portions of the work. *For Protectors*, draw the metal tube off the head of the pencil and slip it over the point. *To lengthen a short pencil*, slip the tube on only enough to hold it fast. When the rubber is worn down, grasp it firmly with the thumb and finger and give it one or two turns back, which will unscrew or withdraw it partly from the tube. The rubber end of the tube, it will be observed, is shorter on one side than on the other, and the edge being turned in toward the rubber, a screw-thread is thus formed once around the rubber, and it may by this means be turned out of or into the tube; and when the rubber is entirely worn out, a new rubber can be procured of any first-class stationer and screwed in to take the place of the original. In buying a new rubber, however, care should be taken to see that "Dixon" is cast in each piece, otherwise it will not be genuine, and will not hold so well in the screw, nor will it be as good rubber for use otherwise. We warrant every piece that has our name cast in it, that is sold separate from the tube.

Fig. 4—Same thing, with patented calendar attachment.

Fig. 5—DIXON'S PENCIL CASE AND PENCIL—Cut shows pencil extended for use; when not in use, can slide it back into the case and protect the point. 2, slot when in use, holds it firmly. Pencil screwed into its place. When the pencil is used up a new one can be put in the case.

All these goods are heavily nickel plated and elegantly boxed for sale. They are made exclusively by THE JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE Co., Jersey City, New Jersey, under Patents owned by them.



FOWLER, CRAMPTON & CO

142 & 144 FRONT STREET,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Nassau Linseed Oil Mills.

Raw, Boiled and Refined

LINSEED OIL,

In Casks and Bbls., in lots to suit Buyers, at Lowest Market Rates.

Pennsylvania White Lead Works.

The Original "B. A. Fahnestock Lead."

ON REVERSE OF KEG.

In 1844 the B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO. brand of White Lead was first offered to the trade, and was soon acknowledged as the STANDARD FOR PURITY, WHITENESS, COVERING PROPERTIES AND DURABILITY, which position it still maintains.

On January 1st, 1866 the brand was changed to

"FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT & SCHWARTZ,"

which change was considered necessary to protect purchasers against imitating and closely resembling brands.

NOTICE.—Having recently entered largely into the refining of Pig Lead, our Patrons will hereafter in order to avoid confusion and insure prompt attention to orders and inquiries please address to C. F. WELLS & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., all communications relating to the FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT & SCHWARTZ and "PENNSYLVANIA WHITE LEAD COMPANY" brands of White Lead, Red Lead, and all products of the PENNSYLVANIA WHITE LEAD WORKS.

PENNSYLVANIA LEAD CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 29th, 1876. J. E. SCHWARTZ, Pres't

Having, during the past year, increased the facilities and product of the PENNSYLVANIA WHITE LEAD WORKS, we are prepared to furnish promptly, either direct or through the leading Wholesale Dealers, the

FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT & SCHWARTZ,

PERFECTLY PURE WHITE LEAD.

We invite the attention of dealers to this brand with the assurance that the quality will at all times be maintained at its old standard of strict purity and excellence.

C. F. WELLS & CO.
Office 42 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, JANUARY, 1877.

J. HASLETT, Pres't. L. LEONARD, Sec'y.

KENTUCKY LEAD AND OIL CO.,

LOUISVILLE.

Corroders and Manufacturers of

WHITE LEAD

DRY

AND

IN OIL.

THE KENTUCKY LEAD AND OIL CO.
GUARANTEE
The contents of this keg to be STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD, ground in Pure Linseed Oil; and will pay $100 and cost of analysis for every ounce of adulteration found therein.

ALSO RED LEAD, LITHARGE, ETC.

We offer to the public our White Lead, guaranteed as above, and with the positive assurance that it will be found in every respect equal to the best brands made in this country or elsewhere.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

BRONZE PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1876.

Class No. 202. Catalogue No. 9

ESTABLISHED A. D, 1747.

DAVID STORER & SONS, GLASGOW,

TRADE MARK

MAKERS OF

VENETIAN AND INDIAN REDS, DROP BLACKS, PARIS GREENS, AND OTHER COLORS.

TRADE MARK

HEAD OFFICES: SYDNEY STREET GLASGOW.

Branches at 128 LEADENHALL ST., LONDON, E. C., and 12 RUMFORD PLACE, LIVERPOOL

Works: SYDNEY STREET, GLASGOW, and STORER'S WHARF, POPLAR, LONDON.

Agents for the United States, **HOBBS, POPE & CO.**, 174 High St., Boston

St. Louis Chemical and Zinc Works.

OXIDE OF ZINC.

Refined and Floated

BARYTES

Yellow Ochre,

Manufactured by

PAGE & KRAUSSE,
410 Almond St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

☞ Who are the only parties in the U. S. who make

FLOATED BARYTES.

CHEMICAL MARKET.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g, April 8.

Amounts and values of the principal chemicals imported at New York during the month of

JANUARY.

	Pkgs.	Value.
Ash	5,110	$112,829
Caustic	1,651	31.214
Sal	5 221	22,135
Bicarb	2,100	5,858
Bleach	1,987	29,478

FEBRUARY.

	Pkgs.	Value.
Ash	5,553	$164,925
Caustic	3.961	69,205
Sal	8,142	34,627
Bicarb	1,510	3,453
Bleach	2,787	39,340

MARCH.

	Pkgs.	Value.
Ash	2,126	$57,654
Caustic	2,024	39,124
Sal	2,338	11,196
Bicarb	500	1,922
Bleach	1,125	17,100

SODA ASH.

	Pkgs.	Value.
January	5,110	$112.829
February	5,553	164.925
March	2,196	57.654
	12,779	$335,408

SODA CAUSTIC.

	Pkgs.	Value.
January	1,651	$31.944
February	3,961	69.205
March	2,024	39.124
	7,636	$139.563

SODA SAL.

	Pkgs.	Value.
January	5,221	$22,135
February	8,142	34,627
March	2,338	11.196
	15,701	$67.958

SODA BICARB.

	Pkgs.	Value.
January	2,100	$5.858
February	1,510	3,453
March	500	1.922
	8,610	$11.233

BLEACH.

	Pkgs.	Value.
January	1,987	$29.478
February	2,787	39,340
March	1,125	17.100
	5,899	$85.918

While there may have been a slight increase in business the past week, the prices at which it has been done have been shaded from former rates. There are several vessels in port and from these receivers are anxious to make sales. The glass trade seem to be buying rather more freely, though they report their business in an unsatisfactory state, and some large concerns are said to be about retiring from the business. The paper trade are taking small lots but are particular as to brands and prices. The soapmakers are not taking anything freely but are buying more chemicals of late than they were last month.

Soda ash either 48 per cent or high test carbonated kinds has been offered at 1⅞@1 90c gold with holders anxious to sell at these figures. The sales are 250 tons Kurtz and Marsh's 48 and Sullivan's high test within the range of these prices.

Caustic soda ash is somewhat irregular in price, as some brands are in small stock, and Johnson's and Sullivan's are jobbing at 2⅛c gold but a lot could not be had. We heard that 2c gold had been paid for Bridgewater in a small way. Widnes high test is held by some parties at 2c gold, but others are willing to sell at 1 95 gold. There are good brands to be had at 1 90@1 92½c gold, and sales have been made at the lowest price of several parcels.

Newcastle ash was offering last week at 1 80c gold, with 1¾@1 77½c gold refused. A lot of 100 tons Lomas was closed out at 1 80c gold and store lots are generally held at 1 85c gold.

Caustic soda is quoted at 4 7-16@4⅛c gold for 60 per cent, but the demand is not large, and we heard of only 100 dms a good brand being placed. Small lots from store sell at 4 56¼c. Baxter's held at this price. There has been more 70 per cent offering, and while there are buyers of certain brands at 4 20c gold, there are also sellers at 4 3-16c@4 20c gold. One or two choice brands cannot be had at less than 4¼c gold. Holders of 76 per cent still ask 4⅞c gold.

Sal soda sold following our last at 1¼c gold to arrive, and 50 tons Bennett's on spot were closed out at the same price. At the close there are sellers on spot at 1¼c gold, though holders of Jarrow ask a higher figure, and have refused 1¼c gold for 100 tons.

Bleach is held by some parties who have prime Liverpool lots for immediate delivery, at 1⅞c, currency, but first rate brands testing over 35 per cent can be had at 1 80c currency, and there are sellers ex vessels in port at 1¾@1 80c, a variety of brands; to arrive per steamer near at hand, there are sellers at 1⅝c gold.

Brimstone is very dull and not selling to any extent; we heard of 50 tons at $28 gold.

Chlorate of potash is offering at 20@20½ gold.

Oxalic could be had at 10¾c gold with 10c bid.

Cream tartar has been selling slowly for some time past, and the stock in the hands of some manufacturers has been increasing. Under the circumstances there is a disposition to sell, and 28½c gold would be accepted by several makers. One manufacturer is sold ahead for several months yet. The price for single cask lots is 29@29½c gold. Foreign is not selling except in bond, and we heard that 6 casks sold at 23c gold.

Arsenic is dull and nominal at 2⅛@2¾c gold.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED 1836.
CROTON LABORATORY,
OFFICE, 212 PEARL STREET, N. Y.,
G. R. HENDRICKSON & SON,
PROPRIETORS.
IMPORTERS AND REFINERS OF
Crude Saltpetre and Nitrate of Soda.
Best qualities always on hand at lowest cash prices.

Blue Vitriol.
SODA ASH, SAL SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, ARSENIC, BICHROME, POTASH, &C
Best quality for sale in lots to suit by
LOUIS K. BELL,
Broker in Chemicals, &c.,
56 PINE ST., N. Y.

Price Current.

PRICES FROM FIRST HANDS

Acetate of lime, American grey, cy..	2¼@	4
" " " brown....	2¼@	3
Acetate of lime, English grey, gold..	4¼ @	4½
" English brown, gold	2¼@	3
Alum, Potash Lump	2½@	....
do Powdered	....@	2½
do Ammonia Lump	2½@	....
do Powder	....@	2¾
Argols, Crude Oporto, gold	7½@	8
Argols, " Sicily	17 @	19
Argols, Refined—St. Ant, brown, gold	24½@	25
" " grey, "	26 @	28
" ½ light "	29 @	30
Arsenic, white, gold	2½@	3
" red, cy	12 @	13
Ashes, Pot, 1st sort	4¾ @	5
" " 2d "	....@....	
" Pearl, 1st sort	6½ @	7
" 2d "	....@....	
Ammonia, carbonate, bulk gold	....@	14
muriate (gold)	..@....	
" Sal,	....@	10¾
Bi Carb. Soda, English, gold	4 @	4½
" " American kgs., cy.	3½@	4
Bleaching Powders, over 35 p. ct., cy,	1¾@	2
Borax, Refined	10 @	11
Brimstone, Crude best 2ds ....gold	28 00@29 00	
Chlorate, Potash, gold	20 @	20½
Caustic Soda, 60 per cent	....@	4½
" " 70 "	4 20@4 30	
Copperas, ordinary	½ @	1
" best grade	1¾@	2
Cream Tartar, French, gold.	23 @	24
" " American	18½@	20½
Nitrate of Lead, gold	....@	10¼
" of soda, gold	2 92½@	3
Oxalic Acid, gold	10¼@	10½
Sal Soda, English, gold	1 25@	1 30
American, currency	....@....	

BRUNNER, MOND & CO.
NORTHWICH, ENGLAND.
MAKERS OF
PURE ALKALI,
CRESCENT BRAND
GUARANTEED FULLY 58 PER CENT.
(or 98 Per Cent. of Carbonate of Soda).
Recommended as the best for the Manufacture of Flint Glass, of Bicarbonate of Soda, and of Sal Soda, being used by the most renowned makers in the United Kingdom. May be substituted to great advantage for Sal Soda in all Trades.
Shipping Office, 18 Chapel Street, Liverpool.
WING & EVANS, New York, Sole Agents United States.

PETERS & TIEMANN,
Commission Merchants,
CHEMICALS, DYESTUFFS, DRUGS. PAINTS, &C.,
146 FRONT STREET, N. Y.

J. RILEY & SONS,
Hapton and Manchester, England.
MAKERS OF
PURE ALKALI,
BLEACHING POWDERS, ARSENIATE, and STANNATE OF SODA, &c.
PURE ALKALI is used by Flint Glass Manufacturers in place of Bicarbonate, and by all trades in place of Sal Soda.
AGENTS:
T. K. CUMMINS & CO., 76 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON. 61 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

J. L. & D. S. RIKER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
SODA ASH, SAL SODA,
CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER
FRENCH AND DUTCH MADDER AND GARANCINE,
INDIGO, COCHINEAL, PRUSS, POTASH,
OILS, CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS,

WING & EVANS,
Chemical Brokers,
92 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
SODA ASH, BICARB SODA, SAL SODA,
CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDERS.
Different Brands, suitable for Glass, Soap and Paper-making, constantly on hand.
AGENTS FOR
C. ALLHUSEN & SONS, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BRUNNER, MOND & CO., Northwich.

A. POIRRIER, PARIS,
Manufacturer of
Aniline Dyes, Archill, Cudbear, Cachou De Laval, &c., &c.
A. Poirrier received the following Prizes from all the Exhibitions of the World.
PRIZE MEDAL—London Universal Exhibition, 1862.
GOLD MEDAL—Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867.
GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOR—Vienna Universal Exhibition, 1873.
MEDAL AND DIPLOMA, with highest commendation, PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, 1876.
AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.
CHAS W. SLADE, Sole Agent, New England States.....105 Milk Street, Boston
ANDREYKOVICZ & DUNN.....106 N. Front Street, Philadelphia.
JOHN B. WADE.....6 Barclay Street, New York.
A. W. ROLLINS & CO.....202 Monroe Street, Chicago
REDINGTON & CO.....San Francisco

CHARLES W. SLADE,
(Successor to D. R. WHITNEY & CO.,) Importer of
INDIGO, MADDER, COCHINEAL,
AND ALL OTHER DYESTUFFS.
Manufacturer of
DYEWOODS, DYESTUFFS, CHEMICALS, &c.
OFFICE.....105 Milk Street, Boston.
WAREHOUSES.....New Street, East Boston.
MILL.....SLADE'S Dyewood & Dyestuff Works, East Boston.

JAMES LEE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
72 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
AGENTS FOR
CHARLES TENNANT & CO.,
St Rollox, Glasgow and Newcastle-on-Tyne,
Sal Soda, Caustic Soda,
Soda Ash, Bleaching Powder.

Soda Ash, Carbonated, 48 p. ct., gold	1¾@	1 90
" Caustic	1 90@	2 1-16
" High test Carbonated	1 ¾@	1 95
" " Caustic	1¾@	1 95
" " Refined	2¾@	2¾
" White Alkali	2¾@	2¾
Soda Stannate single	11 @	13
" " double	15 @	26
Sugar Lead, Brown	7½ @	8½
Sugar Lead, White	18¾@	19
Sugar of Lead Liquor, White, gold.	....@	5
Sulphuric Acid 60 degrees	1½@	1¾
" " 66 "	1¾@	2
Tartaric Acid, Crystal, gold, ℔ lb	....@	42½
Tartaric Acid, Powdered, cy	47 @	48
Vitriol, Blue, currency	8¼@	10¾
Verdigris dry in stock, gold	....@	27

APPLICATIONS OF EOSINE.

The best method of dyeing *wool* consists in the use of alum (not sulphate of alumina), ¾ oz. of alum being sufficient for 2 lbs. 3 ozs. of wool.

We begin with entering the wetted wool into the cold alum beck; then the solution of eosine is added, working the goods and gradually raising the temperature to a boil: finally rinse. With about 1½ oz. of color to 2 lbs. 3 ozs. of wool, a very rich and full shade is obtained, far surpassing the cochineal reds in brightness and intensity.

For *silks* we employ soap becks and acetic acid.

The soap beck contains the solution of the color, to which acetic acid is gradually added, turning the silks and raising the heat to 104° F. and 120° F., and brightening finally with a very weak solution of acetic acid.

Cottons are mordanted with stearate of lead, produced as follows: The goods are worked in a soap beck dried and then transferred to a beck of sugar of lead, where the fibres become coated with stearate of lead otherwise known as lead soap. The cottons are then rinsed and dyed in an eosine beck at a hand heat. By adding acetic acid to this beck a yellower tone is obtained.

Mixed Goods.—If cotton tissues are padded in a solution of eosine, thickined with gum, and then, after dyeing, steeped in a solution of acetate of lead. they become coated with a very brilliant coating of a red lake, very suitable for artificial flowers and other fancy uses.

In case of mixed goods with a cotton warp the wool or waste is first prepared in a hot alum beck. and the cotton is then mordanted as above directed. The goods are then dyed at a hand heat. At a boil the color is thrown chiefly upon the wool, and the heat employed is therefore a means for causing the color to take evenly upon the two fibres.

Printing upon Silk and Wool.—Eosine is very easily printed upon animal fibres without the intervention of any fixing agent.

It is sufficient to dissolve the color in water, to thicken with gum, and to fasten by a slight steaming. The use of albumen does not appear to be satisfactory as a thickener.

Printing on Cotton.—The ordinary methods for fixing aniline colors upon cotton do not succeed with eosine, as it does not combine with tannin, alumina, and the other common mordants, and does not give bright shades with albumen and caseine (lactarine).

The following methods are employed: The goods are prepared with tin—either tin crystals or stannate of soda—and a solution of eosine thickened with gum, and mixed with arsenite of alumina, is printed on. The pieces are then steamed and washed. Or the goods are prepared with oxide of lead, and a solution of eosine and soap, thickened with gum, and then printed on.

The following method may also be taken:

The pieces are padded in gelatine, and the thickened solution of eosine above mentioned is printed on, tannin having been added in the proportion of three parts to one of eosine.

This last method gives the best results, but in all cases pieces printed with eosine must not be soaped, and they stand light worse than goods dyed with the same color.

ELIXIR OF IRON AND QUINIA.

℔. Iron and Quinia Citrate....256 grs.
Distilled Water.....1 fl ℥
Simple Elixir.....15 fl ℥
Dissolve and mix.

BLEACHING POWDERS—JOHNSON'S HARD wood packages; 100 casks now due, tested 37.30 on shipment, for sale by
GANTZ, JONES & CO.,
176 Duane Street.

POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.
FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS,
Manufacturers of the
JAS. LEFFEL PAT.
AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL
OVER 7000 IN SATISFACTORY USE
MANUFACTURERS, ALSO, OF
PORTABLE & STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES,
Saw and Grist Mills,
FLOURING MILL MACHINERY,
WHITE LEAD WORKS AND
Oil Mill Machinery,
GEARING FOR COTTON MILLS;
SHAFTING, PULLEYS, HANGERS
And Machine Moulded Gears,
A SPECIALTY.
One of the most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments in the United States.

ACETATE OF LIME,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
In lots to suit, in store and to arrive.
FOR SALE BY
WALKER & RENWICK,
P. O. Box, 3947. 227 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Wm. Pickhardt & Kuttroff,
(BADISCHE ANILIN and SODA FABRIK Special Partner,)
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Aniline Dyes, Colors, Dyestuffs and Chemicals,
98 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.
BRANCHES—43 KILBY STREET, BOSTON.
39 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN M. SHARPLESS & CO.,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN DYE-WARES,
No. 22 North Front Street, Philadelphia.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR
VICTOR G. BLOEDE & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Offer for sale in quantities to suit, the following articles which are warranted to be of STANDARD, and UNIFORM STRENGTH and PURITY.
TRUE NITRATE OF IRON. STANNATE OF SODA, 48 per cent.
COMMERCIAL NITRATE OF IRON. MURIATES OF TIN, all strengths.
CHEM. PURE SULPH. OF IRON. TIN CRYSTALS, warranted pure.
IRON LIQUOR. SOLDERING FLUIDS, &c., &c.
The SOLE AGENCY for New York and New England has been transferred to
PETERS, & TIEMANN, 146 Front St., New York.

DYES.

NWE YORK, Tues. Ev'g, April 3.

The first week of April has not developed the favorable change and revival of business for which we have been looking. The depression in prints has demonstrated the fact that we cannot too confidently discount the future. In this line the market has been overstocked, and producers must wait an increased demand. Nevertheless, the volume of business in dye and dye stuffs is in excess of the corresponding period last year. A cheerful view is mostly taken of the future, although a few are despondent, and look for no improvement till fall.

Indigo has found buyers in small jobbing lots only for current use. We note sales of 10 cases Bengal on private terms, and 15 cases Madras at about 82c cy. Bengal is quoted at $1 35@1 45 gold; Madras 80@85c; Manila 65@75c currency. The arrivals the past week have been only 10 cases.

Gambier is firmly held at 4¾@5c gold for jobbing lots. There have been no imports during the past week. We note sales of 300 bales at 4¾c gold. At the close the market is quiet.

Cutch is quiet. There have been no imports during the week and no sales of any account. It is held at 7¼c@7½c gold.

Fustic is held at $20@23 gold as to quantity. We hear of no sales. The holders are few and firm in price. We note an arrival the past week of 5 tons only.

Madder finds sale in small lots; prices unchanged. "C. C. Diamond A" is held at 6¼@6½c gold. Dutch at 6½@7¼c gold. Imports the past week 37 casks only.

Logwood is in limited supply in market and prime lots have found ready sale. The arrivals of the past week are 430 tons mostly Hayti wood. We note sale of 135 tons per Oliver at private terms. The others were sold to arrive.

Sumac.—The stock in market is limited, demand small. We hear of no sales; prices nominal. Holders are asking for Sicily seconds $60 for round lots; for prime $110 00@112 50. The import last week was 20 bales only.

Cochineal.—There is very little demand and no sales, except in a small way. Honduras silver firsts, are held at 69c gold. There have been no arrivals lately.

Divi Divi is in small supply in market and the demand is small. We hear of no sales except in a small way. It is held at $65@$70 gold. There have been no arrivals the past week.

Bichrome.—There has been no change during the past week. Small lots have been sold at 13½c. It is offered at 13¼c. Market is quiet.

Garancine finds ready sale in lots for current use. Dutch is quoted at 9@11c gold; French 11@13c gold.

Cudbear.—There is no change. Demand is not active. It is quoted at a range of 16@35c gold as to quality and quantity, including French and English brands, English concentrated 22½c gold; French 20c gold; Poirrier's No. 1 25c, and Smith's superfine 19c gold.

Madder extract is quoted depending upon its strength from 65@75c gold. Prime standard is held at 75c gold.

Fustic extract.—There is no change; demand is quiet. French is jobbing at 20@22c gold as to quantity. American 14c currency.

Logwood extract.—French prime is quoted at 10@11c gold. Extra 11@12c gold as to quantity. American at 10c currency.

Indigo extract is in fair demand for jobbing lots. English is quoted at 13@16c gold, as to quality and quantity.

Sumac extract is in demand only in small lots. English prime is held at 9½@10c gold. Coez, French at 10c gold; lower grades French and English at 8½@9c gold.

Quercitron extract.—French is quoted at 22½c gold. American at 8½c currency. Flavine at 40c currency.

Price Current.

DYES.

The prices given below are for whole lots. In small quantities must expect to pay an advance.			Buyers
Acid Picric Best Crystal gold		45 @	50
" Resalic	"	85 @	90
Alizarine, artificial	gold	50 @	55
Albumen, egg prime	gold	1 00 @	1 10
" blood, good to prime	"	23 @	30
" " 2d quality	cy.	12 @	20
Annatto, prime L. L. R		25 @	....
" F		30 @	32½
Aniline Salt		35 @	55
Archill, ext. fine Liquor	gold	18 @	25
" " Poirrier	gold	24 @	25
" weed, double	gold	....@	11
" " single		....@	9
Berries, Persian (gold)		16 @	18
Bi Chromate Potash Scotch, cy		13½@	13¾
" " American, cy.		13½ @	13¾
Carmine of Indigo	gold	75 @	3 50
Cochineal, Honduras, 1st ℔ lb., gold		....@	70
2nd " "		65 @	66
Mexican	" "	60 @	62
Teneriffe Silver	" "	69 @	70
Black	" "	70 @	74
Cudbear, superfine	" "	25 @	35
Catch	" "	6¾@	7¾
Cochineal Ammoniac	" "	2 25@	2 50
Divi Divi	℔ ton.	60 @	75
Extract Logwood, bulk	℔ lb, curr.	9 @	10¼
" of Safflower	" "	3 75@	4 00
" Sumac, English	" gold	8½@	10
" " French	" "	9 @	10¾
" Fustic	" "	18 @	20
Fustic, per ton, gold		22 0 @	33 00
Gambier Bales	℔ lb. gold	4¾ @	5
Garancine, Dutch	" "	9 @	12
" French	" "	11 @	13
Indigotine, Eng. ex. fine		4 50 @	5 00
" French		5 00 @	6 00
Indigo, Bengal	" "	1 25 @	1 55
" Kurpah	" "	1 10 @	1 25
" Madras	" curr.	70 @	85
" Manila	"	65 @	75
" Guatemala	gold	95 @	1 15
" Caracas	"	85 @	90
" Extract	"	18 @	25
Lac Dye	℔ lb gold	15 @	20
Madder, Dutch	gold	6 @	7¾
" French	"	5 @	6
" Extract of single		....@	50
Nitrate of Iron (com.)	per lb.	2½@	3
" " " (true)	" "	6 @	6½
Nutgalls, Blue Aleppo		15 @	17
Prussiate Potash, Am. yellow, cy		23 @	25
" " Red, cy		....@	60
Quercitron Bark		1¾ @	2½
Safflower	curr.	32 @	35
Sago Flour, gold		3¾ @	3½
Sumac, Sicily, low grades ℔ ton curr.		60 @	2 50
" " high grades gold		105 00@	110 0
" Virginia		60 00@	65 00
Turmeric, ℔ lb, gold		5¼ @	6
Vanadiate Ammonium, gold		7 @	8

Boston Dyewood & Chemical Co,
Manufacturers of
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EXTRACTS, CHEMICALS & DYESTUFFS GENERALLY
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No. 120 William Street
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Poughkeepsie, Dye Wood Works.

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Any information which we can give, either through our columns or by letter, will be cheerfully furnished on application.

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Edited by

WM. O. ALLISON,

N. C. WHITE,

MR. ALEX. HOLMES our travelling agent, is authorized to make collections.

Paris Agent of the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, H. MAHLER, 16 Rue de la Grange Bateliere, Paris, France.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1877.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

We can hardly report any improvement in trade since our last report, the weather, however, a good part of the time being unfavorable and retarding operations to a considerable extent. There is a good amount of trade going on but the orders are for small lots, and at prices which are generally too close to admit of a reasonable profit. Any important changes in prices that we might note would show a decline rather than an advance. There have been no new influences operating against trade of late, gold being quiet and low, ocean freights cheap and money plenty.

Our local money market continues very easy, and money on call loans is to be had at 2½@3 per cent.

Prime commercial paper sells easily at 4@5 per cent.

Government bonds have been active The closing prices bid on Monday were as follows:

U S 6s 1881, reg	111¾
U S 6s, 1881, coupon	112¾
U S 5s, 1881, reg	110¾
U S 5s, 1881, coupon	110½
U. S. 4½s, 1891	108¼
U S 5-20s, 1865, reg	108¾
U S 5-20s, 1865, coupon	108¾
U S 5-20s, '65, new reg	108½
U S 5-20s, '65, new coupon	108¼
U S 5-20s, 1867, reg	111¾
U S 5-20s, 1867, coupon	111¾
U S 5-20s, 1868, reg	113
U S 5-20s, 1868, coupon	113
U S 10-40s reg	110¾
U S 10-40s, coupon	111
U S currency 6s	123

Foreign exchange has been very dull. The closing prices bid on Monday were as follows:

Sterling, 60 days, nominal		$4 84½
Do sight, nominal		4 85½
Do 60 days, actual	4 83½@4	84
Do sight actual	4 85½@4	86¼
Cable transfers	4 86¼@4	87½
Commercial sterling, prime long	4 83 @4	83½
Do do good	4 82 @4	83
Paris, Bankers, 60 days	5 16¾@5	18⅛
" sight	5 14⅜@5	15⅝
Antwerp, bankers, 60 days	5 16¾@5	18⅛
Do sight	5 14⅜@5	15⅝
Swiss, bankers, 60 days	5 16¼@5	17⅛
sight	5 13⅜@5	15
Reichsmarks, (4), bankers, 60 days		94⅝@94¾
Do sight		95¼@95½
Guilders' bankers, 60 days		40¼@40¾
Do sight		40⅝@40½

Gold has been a little firmer. The prices each day were as follows: Tuesday, 104¾@104⅞; Wednesday, 104¾@104⅞; Thursday, 104⅞@105; Friday holiday; Saturday, 105@105⅛; Monday, 104⅞@105.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

On account of our increase in advertising patronage, we have found it necessary to add four more pages to our paper. We prefer to do this rather than continually omit some of our regular reading matter, which we have recently been obliged to do. This enlargement makes the REPORTER six times its original size, and yet we have never increased the price. The REPORTER is now one of the cheapest weekly trade journals published in the world, and some of our friends think it also one of the best. Still we acknowledge many deficiencies and short comings, but we shall strive to remedy them as rapidly as possible. As we have in the past, so shall we in the future add, and make such improvements as may suggest themselves, or be suggested to us. We are always glad to have advice from our friends, for they know what they need better than we do; but we cannot add to our paper as some of our subscribers often request us, reports and statistics on goods outside of our special trades, for we think it a pretty thoroughly established fact, and one generally acknowledged, that a commercial newspaper, striving to do everything, can hardly be satisfactory to any particular class or trade.

EXTRA EDITION POSTPONED.

To suit the convenience of some of our advertisers we have consented to postpone our extra edition to next week. The matter in this edition will be a part of our regular paper, and contain only those advertisements for which a special arrangement has been made.

WITHDRAWALS FROM BOND

WEEK ENDING APRIL 2.

Acid, Citric kegs	5
Aniline Colors, cases	16
Argols, casks	2
Barytes, casks	23
Bay Rum, casks	3
Bronze Powder, cs	5
Cassia, cases	200
Ginger, casks	5
Glass, cases	339
Glue, casks	38
Licorice Paste, cases	41
Linseed, bags	5750
Oil Lemon, cases	43
Oil Myrbane, cases	20
Opium, cases	1
Pepper, bags	397
Potash Bichrome, casks	40
Soda Bicarb, kegs	390
Sumac, pkgs	100
White Lead, pkgs	60

TOTAL PACKAGES AND VALUES OF IMPORTS

As returned by the Custom House for the week ending March 30, 1877.

	Quantity.	Value.
Acids	51	2,044
Aniline colors	45	7,856
Aniline, arsen of	20	1,180
Aniline, salt	16	825
Ammonia, mur of	26	1,600
Ammonia, sal	20	1,909
Arrow root	22	600
Argols	108	15,900
Aurine	8	250
Alum	495	2,848
Aluminous cake	249	2,165
Albumen	10	174
Albumen blood	5	250
Bark, Peru	124	4,108
Bark, quinine	12	361
Barytes	52	266
Barytes, carb	40	207
Barytes, sulph	100	902
Bleach powder	64	804
Brimstone		14,590
Buchu leaves	23	404
Burgundy pitch	50	216
Chalk		308
Cantharides	15	627
Cochineal	83	9,000
Chickory	70	1,439
Chlorhalium	489	1,698
Chemical salts	33	2,271
Chlo. hydrate	15	752
Cudbear	14	2,743
Cubebs	100	548
Divi divi	406	698
Ergot of rye	4	900
Fullers' earth	120	142
Gambier	8,052	72,666
Garancine	105	32,460
Glucose	399	4,556
Glycerine	75	1,253
Gum arabic	30	882
Gum copaiba	20	800
Gum copal	329	1,743
Gum damar	239	4,049
Gum oilbanum	10	200
Gum scammony	3	2,584
Gum tolu	16	2,140
Gum other	3	326
Glue	19	1,236
Indigo	98	11,409
Indigo, ext. of	25	1,613
Lac dye	100	909
Leeches	4	94
Lic. root	1,804	9,024
Manna	20	1,406
Madder	65	4,996
Madder, ext of	115	18,345
Magnesia	60	1,282
Nitrate of lead	5	379
Nux vomica	452	949
Orchilla	4	259
Orchilla, liquor	24	2,390
Oxide zinc	250	3,112
Oil, aniline	5	737
Oil, bergamot	18	2,620
Oil, cod	60	2,040
Oil, carraway	1	61
Oil, cocoanut	10	971
Oil, harlem	10	156
Oil, lavender	12	1,047
Oil, lemon	62	3,553
Oil, mybane	20	532
Oil, orange	12	533
Oil, olive	514	5,024
Oil, rose	3	3,318
Oil, rosemary	20	1,626
Oil, sod	27	529
Oil, sandalwood	1	214
Oil, tanners'	20	835
Oil, ess	15	3,178
Paints		14,838
Paris white	205	816
Pot, Chlo	50	1,018
Pot. muriate of	2,509	8,368
Pot sulphate	500	924
Plumbago	10	740
Sarsaparilla	20	496
Saltpetre	8,725	60,060
Safflower	30	1,320
Shellac	1,444	57,760
Senna	13	150
Squills	50	300
Soda ash	697	14,096
Soda, bicarb	400	963
Soda, caustic	658	13,010
Soda, nitrate	6,320	51,078
Soda, sal	1,768	8,941
Turmeric	300	1,417
Ultramarine	64	3,076
Varnish	5	169
Other		5,077
Cinnamon		856
Ginger		2,700
Mace		266
Nutmegs		22,688
Pepper		9,667
Pimento		5,694
Logwood, M lbs	958	16,542
Perfumery	110	6,910
Linseed	16,462	60,221
Canary seed		2,644
Caraway seed		1,747
Hempseed		705
Soap	247	2,586

ZINC WHITE AS A PAINT.

We publish elsewhere under the above head a paper which was read by Professor Barff before the London Society of Arts. The lecturer talks up zinc as a pigment at the expense of lead, and though we might not fully agree with him, we would be inclined to think what he said more candid if he did not devote so much of his address to the merits of a particular patented zinc paint. The professor has not even the excuse that the preparation he advertises is at all new, or of recent invention. The lecture has some interesting facts in it, but whether it will cause any one to think less of lead as a pigment or more of zinc, the Professor will certainly not stand higher as a reliable, disinterested authority.

PHOSPHORUS.

In the whole list of chemical elements none is more remarkable, more unique, than the *light-bearer*, our well-known phosphorus. Had Prometheus discovered and separated phosphorus, it might well have given rise to the story that he stole fire from heaven, for phosphorus and fire are almost synonymous, the former being scarcely able to exist without giving rise to the latter.

Phosphorus is classed with nitrogen because of its atomicity, both acting either as triads or pentads. But in most of its properties it would scarcely be possible to imagine two substances more unlike than phosphorus and nitrogen. The former is a solid at ordinary temperatures, the latter is always a gas; the former has such an affinity for oxygen that it must be excluded from it, the latter is quite unwilling to combine with oxygen except under the most pressing circumstances; the former is a violent poison, the latter perfectly harmless; phosphorus is always found in combination, most of the nitrogen is in a free state. Where then is the resemblance?

Phosphorus combines with most of the metals to form phosphides; nitrogen combines with but few of them, directly at least. Of the phosphides, one of the longest known is calcic phosphide, formed by passing vapors of phosphorus over quicklime at a red heat; this substance when thrown into water easily decomposes the water, and an evolution of phosphoretted hydrogen takes place. Several phosphides of zinc have been prepared, and some have been proposed for use in medicine. Phosphorus and sodium unite when heated together under melted paraffine. A ferric phosphide, Fe_4P, is obtained by heating phosphate of iron with charcoal. The use of phosphorous in alloys is attracting much attention at present, especially a compound known as phosphorus bronze, for cannons, axles, journals, etc.

If phosphorus is totally unlike nitrogen in many of its properties, it resembles more or less closely many of the metals in various other properties. Its melting point 110° F (44°C) is not far above that of the newly discovered gallium. In electrical properties it stands between the semi-metals, arsenic and selenium, but is less like a metal than either of them. Its specific gravity, 1.823 is very nearly that of barium, which is 1.85, and a little greater than that of magnesium. The specific heat of phosphorus is 0·1887, or about twice that of copper, and is intermediate between aluminium and sulphur. The solvents of sulphur likewise dissolve phosphorus.

Phosphorus is manufactured in only one establishment in this country, that of Rose & Lowell, on Rancocas Creek, Burlington County, N.J. England has one manufactory, that of Albright & Wilson, near Birmingham; and France, that of Coignet & Son, in Lyons; there are none in Germany or Austria where formerly there were several. The total production of England and France, in 1873, was 1200 tons of phosphorus, in the manufacture of which 15,000 tons of bones were consumed. That so small a quantity of phosphorus should suffice to supply the world with so many millions of matches, is not strange when we consider that a pound of phosphorus will make two million matches, and 1600 lbs will supply a large match factory for a year.

The manufacture of phosphorus is one requiring the utmost care, and the expense of the apparatus with cost of skilled labor renders it an unattractive business. The operations are not as complicated as are the chemical reactions supposed to take place. Bones, from which the fatty matter has been extracted by superheated steam, and which may have since served a useful part, as bone-black,

in the manufacture of sugar, are heated in muffles until nothing remains but mineral matter, calcic triphosphate, carbonate, etc. The white burned bones are next ground to a coarse powder, known as bone-ash. This substance is totally insoluble, and must be decomposed by means of an equal weight of sulphuric acid, of specific gravity 1·52, or a smaller quantity of stronger acid. This removes two-thirds of the calcium, with which it combines to form an insoluble sulphate, leaving the calcic monophosphate (so-called superphosphate) in solution. The reaction is as follows:

$$Ca_3 (PO_4)_2 + 2H_2 SO_4 = Ca H_4 (PO_4)_2 + 2 CaSO_4.$$

The liquor is decanted, and along with the first washings, evaporated in leaden pans to a specific gravity of 1.45=15° B. It is then mixed with 20 or 25 per cent of granulated charcoal, of the size of small peas, and quickly dried in cast-iron pots. This mixture is afterwards distilled in fire-clay retorts. The heating is gentle at first, but is afterwards raised to a full white heat, and lasts for 46 hours. Each retort holds from 12 to 20 lbs of the mixture. The retorts are placed in furnaces, twelve on each side, with the neck projecting through the side of the furnace, which must be removed at each refilling. The receivers, which are attached to the neck of the retorts, dip into water which is kept at 110° to prevent the phosphorus from solidifying as it distills over, and thus stopping up the passage.

The purification is accomplished in France by filtration through charcoal and pressing through wash-leather. In Germany it is purified by redistillation in iron retorts. It is next cast into sticks, either by sucking it up into glass tubes or casting under hot water in tubes, which are at once transferred to cold water.

Perhaps the most remarkable property of phosphorus, next to that which gives it its name, is the ability which it possesses of assuming various allotropic forms, under apparently trifling causes. The most useful of these is the red or amorphous form obtained by heating it for 30 or 40 hours to a temperature of about 230° C or 446° F, in carbonic acid or other neutral gas. It may be prepared in several other ways, and was first observed by Berzelius, who noticed that phosphorus, under the influence of colored light, acquired a red color and lost its property of shining in the dark. In 1844 Kopp obtained some of this substance when preparing iodide of ethyl by treating alcohol with iodine and phosphorus. It did not attract much attention until 1858, when Schrotter prepared it by heat as above described. Brodie afterwards prepared it by heating phosphorus with a small quantity of iodine in a sealed tube or in carbonic acid; also by melting phosphorus under strong hydrochloric acid and then adding a small quantity of iodine. At 260° C. (500° F.) this red modification returns to common phosphorus and, if the air is present, takes fire.

Red phosphorus is insoluble in carbonic disulphide, in which ordinary phosphorus readily dissolves; it is not a poison, does not oxidize in the air at common temperatures (and hence does not require to be kept under water), is not luminous, and emits no odor; all of which properties are the very opposite of those of common phosphorus.

White phosphorus is formed when phosphorus is exposed for some time to light, under water. It is less fusible than common phosphorus, but is reconverted into the latter at 50° C. (122° F).

Black phosphorus is another modification produced by sudden cooling of melted phosphorus. It is restored to the colorless state by melting and cooling slowly. Some authorities claim that this modification is only produced when arsenic or other metal is present; Blondlot however, states that it is a type of pure phosphorus. This black modification may also be obtained by distilling ordinary phosphorus with a trace of mercury, or by heating it on a water bath for several hours in contact with mercury under water.

About three years ago Prof. E. J. Houston discovered another allotropic form of phosphorus, obtained by boiling it in a strong solution of potassic hydrate for five or ten minutes. The phosphorus is then carefully washed with running water, and when purified it retains its liquid condition, even when cooled considerably below the melting point of ordinary phosphorus.

Other observers have described still other allotropic forms, but they have not been carefully studied and may have been merely impure forms of phosphorus. The author has observed that sticks of phosphorus kept under water in closed bottles, and in the dark, frequently become covered with a black crust which readily peels off on being handled. The cause of this change has not yet been ascertained, but may have been due to impurities in the water, as phosphorus possesses remarkable reducing properties.—*Jour. of Chem.*

NEW INVENTIONS.

(Specifications furnished for 50 cents.)

IMPROVEMENT IN PROCESSES OF MAKING A PIGMENT BASE.

Be it known that I, Henry Knight, of the Kingdom of England, manufacturing chemist, have invented a new and useful improvement in process of making a pigment base, which improvement is fully set forth in the accompanying specification.

It consists as follows: To a strong solution of sulphate of zinc, obtained in any convenient manner, I add sufficient of a solution of polysulphide of calcium, in water, to precipitate nearly all the zinc. The result is a mixed precipitate of sulphate of lime and sulphide of zinc, which can be filtered out. I now add a sulphide of any alkali—such, for instance, as sulphide of soda—till no further precipitate falls. This precipitate I add to the former one. I now add to the mother liquor a calcium salt (preferably chloride of calcium) till no further precipitate is formed. This precipitate I add to the others, intimately mix, dry, calcine at a dull-red heat, throw it (preferably in the heated state) into water, grind, lixiviate, and dry for market.

It is not necessary to use polysulphide of calcium; any soluble sulphide, especially those of the alkalies, will do as well; but the former is the cheapest, and the exact quantities for each kind of sulphide can be calculated from their atomic weights by any one conversant with chemistry. If sulphureted hydrogen be used the solution of sulphate of zinc must be as nearly saturated and heated as near boiling-point as possible. Sulphide of zinc alone is not so agreeable to work with as white lead. I find, however, that the addition of sulphate of lime improves it greatly, the two substances being a better pigment, combined in the way I have described, than either of them are separately. This effect of sulphate of lime is also shared to an equal extent by several salts of magnesia. While the greater portion of the zinc is thrown down on the addition of the calcic sulphide, enough remains in solution and passes off with the filtrate to make its recovery important in the economic preparation of this pigment.

By treating the filtrate with the sodic sulphide, as above described, the last traces of the zinc are precipitated—the superior alkalinity of the sodium over the calcium salt contributing effectively to this result.

The sodic sulphate, which remains in solution after the reaction between the zinc sulphate and the sodic sulphide has taken place is valuable by reason of its contained sulphuric acid. This is made available by treating the solution with the calcic chloride, as indicated in the third step of preparation, the calcic-sulphate precipitate being added to the one already formed in the first stage of the process.

It will be noticed that by pursuing the manipulation as above described, the more valuable chemicals are entirely utilized, leaving as the mother liquor, if due regard be had to the quantivalence of the combining agents, merely some common salt solution. The corresponding chlorides of potassium and ammonium will of course be formed if the sulphides of these bases be used instead of the sodic as precipitants of the zinc.

I am aware of the English Patent No. 13,092, issued in 1850 to G. F. De Douhet for an improvement in the disoxygenation of sulphates; and also of the United States Patent No. 157,864, issued to J. B. Orr, December 15, 1874, for the preparation of a pigment by treating barium sulphide with zinc chloride or nitrate, and I do not claim such.

IMPROVEMENT IN REMEDY FOR FEVER.

The object of this invention is the compounding of a medicine to act as a specific in the treatment of remittent and intermittent fevers, and all other malarial diseases.

The mode of preparing my invention is as follows: Take one-half ounce each of the following articles (preferably in powder): tulip-tree bark, (*Liriodendron,*) willow bark, (*Salix,*) blue gentian, (*Gentiana catesbœi,*) wild cherry bark, (*Prunus Virginiana*) dogwood bark, (*Cornus Florida,*) sassafras, (*Sassafras*) and flowering almond (*Prunus Amygdalus.*)

Of these make a strong infusion in one pint of cold water, and add an equal quantity of whisky. Then add as much common salt as the mixture will dissolve, and to the whole add twenty-five grains of sulphate of quinia, and one-half a fluid ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic (*Liquor potassæ arsenitis.*)

QUICKSILVER.

The Sulphur Bank Quicksilver Mine of California is said to be one of the most remarkable deposits of cinnabar in the known world. It is located in Lake Co., on the east bank of the east arm of Clear Lake, ten miles from the town of Lower Lake. It is 1800 feet long, 750 wide, and the lowest depth yet reached is probably 100 feet. The ore is better at this depth than at the surface. As yet there are no means of ascertaining its thickness, but it is supposed to be several hundred feet, and that the deeper they dig, the higher the grade of the ore. All the cinnabar found thus far contains a greater quantity of sulphur than any other known, but notwithstanding this fact, it has yielded a large per cent of silver from the surface. The mine is worked by large open cuts, and quarried directly into carts, thus avoiding the expensive machinery generally needed in other mines. The mine is not only rich, but it has other conveniences which most mines do not possess. Within four or five miles are numerous limestone quarries, to which there are good wagon roads. The rock is burnt on the premises for lime, and all the brick needed are also made on the ground. The works consist of six furnaces, five of the Lightner patent for the finer ores, the sixth for the coarser ores. A seventh, of different construction is in process of building for the burning of the soot. There are three benches of retorts, and when all the details are completed they expect to be able to render daily 100 tons of ore. A flume 4x4, 1500 feet long has just been finished. Also, six rotary driers, for the purpose of drying the ore before it goes to the furnace. The company own 4000 acres of land which is used for grazing and farming purposes. The works are supplied by means of a large tank pump, with water from the lake. 175 Chinamen are now employed who do most of the work, with white men as overseers. The mine now produces, according to the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, from 900 to 1000 flasks per month, which product will, when all the works are completed, be largely increased.

ADULTERATED OXALIC ACID.

Complaint is made that there is on the market oxalic acid which has been adulterated to the extent of 20 to 25 per cent. For many of the purposes to which it is applied this would not occasion remark or be noticed. But there are purposes to which it is applied where the least adulteration utterly destroys the desired effect. It was through the latter use that adulteration was first discovered. The specimen we have seen was bought of a large importing house; but whether it was adulterated here or on the other side has not as yet been determined.

John Holliday the color manufacturer, whose premises in Brooklyn were seized by the U. S. Revenue officers, on a charge of illicit distilling, and whose examination before the U. S. Commissioner we lately noticed, has been held for further investigation and trial. The prosecuting officers have secured the services of scientific experts who are to examine and report.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

Extracting tannin from sweet fern has been started in Hancock County, Maine. From a ton of sweet fern it is said a barrel of extract tannin is made worth $22, and also a barrel of second quality worth $7 50. One cord of alder, and one cord of hemlock bark will each make a barrel of extract of not any better quality.

STANDARD FACTS AND FIGURES,

WITH ARTICLE ON GOVERNMENT BONDS, BY FISK & HATCH, N. Y.

We now have before us the handsomely bound pocket volume of Practical Business Information, which was issued last year, only through the principal bankers of this and other cities, and has received the unqualified endorsement of prominent statisticians and business-men throughout the United States and Europe. Our own examination of this most complete and compact volume leads us to say that everybody, who is anybody, should have this volume for daily reference, as it embraces banking in all its phases, and commercial information in all its various details, and usages. Edited by A. G. SULLIVAN

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BRUSHES.

BRADLEY & SMITH, 251 Pearl Street.

GLUE.

S. A. MAGNUS, 307 Pearl Street

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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VALENTINE & CO., 323 Pearl Street.

GEO. L. WOOD & SON, 246 Pearl Street

D. ROSENBERG & SONS, 178 Pearl St

HARLAND'S VARNISH, 247 Pearl Street

IMPORTATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

All parties desiring their names published in the Imports, will oblige by sending memorandum of goods to this office.

ACID BORACIC—3 cks, McCoy & Co, per Batavia, Liverpool.
5 cks, 5818 lbs, McCoy & Co, per Southern Chief, Liverpool.
CARBOLIC—5 cks, 500 lbs, McKesson & R, per Maury, Liverpool.
2 cs, 336 lbs, J P Barnet, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
4 cks, 2240 lbs, C T White & Co, per City of Chester, L'pool.
1 cs, Lazelle M & G, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
4 cs, 300 lbs, Schering & G, per Cimbria, Hamburg.
OXALIC—10 cks, McKesson & R, per Southern Chief, Liverpool.
ROSOLIC—10 cks, 1120 lbs, J P Barnet, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
SALICYLIC—3 cs, 270 lbs, Schering & G, per Cimbria, Hamburg.
5 pkgs, 995 lbs, H Von Gehren, per Cimbria, Hamburg.
ALBUMEN BLOOD—5 cs, 1120 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Adriatic, L'pool.
ALIZARINE—35 cks, 12117 lbs, Wm Pickhardt & K, per Cimbria, Hamburg.
AMMONIA CARB—50 cks, 29570 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Canada, London.
MURI—6 cks, 4430 lbs, M Lefferts, Jr, per Somerset, Bristol.
20 cks, 19424 lbs, C DeP Field, per Somerset, Bristol.
SAL—20 cks, 22260 lbs, C DeP Field, per Somerset, Bristol.
ANILINE COLORS—3 cs, 250 lbs, Banning B & Co, per Oder, Bremen.
1 cs, 165 lbs, F Bredt & Co, per Oder, Bremen.
1 cs, 100 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
4 cs, 300 lbs, Geisenheimer & Co, per Cimbria, Hamburg.
2 cs, 200 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Cimbria, Hamburg.
1 cs, 100 lbs, E Sehlbach & Co, per Batavia, Liverpool.
6 cs, 420 lbs, Lutz & Movius, per A Andre, Antwerp.
ANTIMONY—34 cks, Dickenson Van D & Co, per Canada, London.
ANISEED—20 bags, 2215 lbs, Blume & Co, per Batavia, Liverpool.
ARGOLS CRUDE—32 cks, 31360 lbs, J G Dreyfus & Co, per City of Chester, Liverpool.
22 cks, 14898 lbs, W S Murray, per Batavia, Liverpool.
100 cks, 66273 lbs, C Pfizer & Co, per Batavia, Liverpool.
71 cks, 52587 lbs, C Pfizer & Co, per Britannic, Liverpool.
26 cks, 18516 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Acadia, Naples.
8 cks, 8973 lbs, Recknagel & Co, per Acadia, Genoa.
½ REF—7 cks, 8509 lbs, Williams & G, per Nevada, Liverpool.
ARNICA FLOWERS—6 bales, 875 lbs, J H Stallman & Co, per Cimbria, Hamburg.
ARROWROOT—7 pkgs, 481 lbs, Brandergee & T, per Canima, Hamilton.
15 pkgs, 1926 lbs, Middleton & Co, per Canima, Hamilton.
ARSENIC—100 cks, 39227 lbs, C T Raynolds & Co, per Emerald Isle, London.
29 cks, 2900 lbs, Gorham Rogers & Co, per Cimbria, Hamburg.
BALSAM COPAIBA—13 cs, 1200 lbs, J S Tucker, per Crescent City, Aspinwall.
6 cs, 576 lbs, Marcial & Co, per Crescent City, Aspinwall.
BARBERRY EXTRACT—5 cs, Banning B & Co, per Canada, Havre.
BARYTES—52 cks, 44360 lbs, R Lewenthal & Co, per J Marie, Bremen.
65 tons, S Hughan, per Glitner, Newcastle.
NIT—10 cks, 1102 lbs, Schering & G, per Cimbria, Hamburg.
BAY WATER—2 cks, 238 gals, J N Carle, per Cortes, Halifax.
BISMARK BROWN—4 cs, 400 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
BLACK SALTS—4 cs, 2240 lbs, W Heuermann, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
31 pkgs, 8191 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Cimbria, Hamburg.
BLEACH—50 tcs, 48814 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Southern Chief, Liverpool.
50 cks, J L & D S Riker, per Maury, Liverpool.
BREMEN BLUE—8 cks, 648 lbs, Wertheimber & Co, per Oder, Bremen.
BRIMSTONE—300 tons, Phelps Bros & Co, per J Bramall, Palermo.
BRONZE POWDER—1 cs, S Ullman, per Oder, Bremen.
CAMPHOR—50 tubs, 5812 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, per Canada, London.
CANARY SEED—100 bags, 16983 lbs, C F Hardy & Co, per Canada, London.
3 bags, 534 lbs, W H Westervelt & Co, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
650 bags, 145600 lbs, Lanman & K, per Canada, London.
CARMINE—7 cs, 110 lbs, Wm Pickhardt & K, per Cimbria, Hamburg.
LAKE—1 cs, 75 lbs, Wm Pickhardt & K, per Cimbria, Hamburg.
1 cs, Marx & Rawolle, per Labrador, Havre.
CASSIA—65 cs, 2594 lbs, Olyphant & Co, per Bethany, Hong Kong.
CEMENT—500 cks, Jas Brand, per Rhine, London.
8 cks, F A Reichard, per Lorena, Marseilles.
CERESIN—2 cs, 498 lbs, Thurber & Co, per Cimbria, Hamburg.
CHALK—2 bbls, McKesson & R, per M James, Leghorn.
375 tons, Grinnell M & Co, per Constantine, London.
300 tons, J Crosley, per Spartan, London.
225 tons, Grinnell M & Co, per Rhine, London.
445 tons, Grinnell M & Co, per Emerald Isle, London.
PREC—6 cks, Lazelle, M & G, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
CHEMICAL SALTS—4 cs, 2240 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
CHINA CLAY—50 cks, 25 tons, C T Raynolds & Co, per Rhine, London.
CHLORAL HYDRATE—8 cs, 700 lbs, Schering & G, per Cimbria, Hamburg.
CINNAMON—35 bales, 3090 lbs, Recknagel & Co, per Oder, Bremen.
CLOVES—100 bales, 13921 lbs, Dix & Morris, per Oder, Southampton.
COBALT OXIDE—2 cs, 440 lbs, L Feutchwanger, per Cimbria, Hamburg.
COLORS PAINTERS—1 cs, J Farmilve, per Nevada, Liverpool.
1 cs, McCoy & Co, per Batavia, Liverpool.
CORKWOOD—50 bales, Hagemeyer & B, per Emerald Isle, London.
CREOSOTE—1 cs, Lazelle M & G, per Canada, London.
CUDBEAR—10 cks, 4800 lbs, Lutz & Movius, per Canada, Havre.
10 cks, 6771 lbs, W A Ross & Bro, per Canada, London.
DRUGS—12 pkgs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Holland, London.
4 cs, 754 lbs, J H Stallman & Co, per Cimbria, Hamburg.
DUTCH METAL—3 cs, S Ullman, per Oder, Bremen.
FŒNUGRECK SEED—143 bags, 45872 lbs, Dix & Morris, per Maury, Liverpool.
FULLERS EARTH—120 bags, 10 tons, Gifford, S & I, per Constantine, London.
FUSTIC—5 tons, Thurber & Co, per Promenader, Puerto Plata.
GARANCINE—50 cks, 68449 lbs, Oelrichs & Co, per Lorena, Marseilles.
GELATINE—5 cks, Acker, M & C, per Nevada, Liverpool.
10 cs, 1000 lbs, Lutz & Movius, per Cimbria, Hamburg.
5 cks, Thurber & Co, per Canada, London.
GINGER—447 bags, 27926 lbs, E Marcus, per Brittannic, Liverpool.
63 bags, 6404 lbs, E Marcus, per Batavia, Liverpool.
GLASS PLATE—23 cs, M J Cohn, per Oder, Bremen.
12 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, per Oder, Bremen.
12 cs, Bendit, Drey & Co, per Oder, Bremen.
16 cs, M & A Riegelmann, per Oder, Bremen.
194 cs, Saured & M, per D Steinmann, Antwerp.
4 cs, A Noel, per D Steinmann, Antwerp.
WINDOW—75 cs, Bendit, Drey & Co, per D Steinmann, Antwerp.
28 cs, E & H T Anthony, per City of Chester, Liverpool.
2489 pkgs, T W Morris & Co, per D Steinmann, Antwerp.
134 cs, P Zunz & Co, per D Steinmann, Antwerp.
10 cs, Fleischmann & Co, per D Steinmann, Antwerp.
6 cs, Heroy, M & Co, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
2 cs, Heroy, M & Co, per Oder, Bremen.
1177 cs, E F Holbrook & Bro, per A Andre, Antwerp.
730 cs, Bendit, Drey & Co, per A Andre, Antwerp.
331 cs, M Delano & Co, per A Andre, Antwerp.
860 cs, Fleischmann & Co, per A Andre, Antwerp.
GLUE—21 cks, 8357 lbs, Cummings & L, per Canada, London.
1 ck, L Marcotte, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
4 cks, 3100 lbs, Lutz & Movius, per Cimbria, Hamburg.
GLUCOSE—9 cks, 7900 lbs, Arnson & W, per Frisia, Hamburg.
GLYCERINE—25 cs, 5600 lbs, Geisenheimer & Co, per J Marie, Bremen.
25 cs, 5600 lbs, Giesenheimer & Co, per J Marie, Bremen.
3 cks, 3308 lbs, W F Morgan & Co, per Canada, London.
2 cs, Lazelle M & G, per Canada, London.
GOLD SIZE—5 pkgs, A Keppelmann, per Canada, London.
GRAPE SUGAR—500 cs, 55125 lbs, Weilbacher & L, per Cimbria, Hamburg.
50 cs, 5625 lbs, Sparkman & Co, per Cimbria, Hamburg.
GREASE—27 cks, 11839 lbs, Jenkins & A, per City of Chester, Liverpool.
72 cks, 26240 lbs, G Palen & Co, per Nevada, Liverpool.
GUM ARABIC—25 pkgs, 7008 lbs, Dix & Morris, per Oder, Southampton.
18 cs, 7385 lbs, Klein & Fleet, per Batavia, Liverpool.
15 cks, 10236 lbs, T B Merrick & Co, per Batavia, Liverpool.
37 cs, 12417 lbs, Lasker & B, per Batavia, Liverpool.
40 cs, 12511 lbs, Leobolti & M, per Batavia, Liverpool.
15 cs, 4747 lbs, Leoboldti & M, per Canada, London.
55 cs, 17031 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Batavia, Liverpool.
OLIBANUM—10 cs, 2093 lbs, Dix & Morris, per Oder, Southampton.
SCAMMONY—3 cs, 507 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
SENEGAL—10 cs, 562 lbs, Ansado & Co, per Labrador, Havre.
TRAG—16 cs, 3778 lbs, Hatry & Fischer, per Batavia, Liverpool.
INDIGO—9 chts, 2843½ lbs, J M Sharpless & Co, per Nevada, Liverpool.
1 ser, W R Grace & Co, per Crescent City, Aspinwall.
CARMINE—11 pkgs, 1510 lbs, Lutz & Movius, per Canada, Havre.
1 cs, 110 lbs, Lutz & Movius, per A Andre, Antwerp.
EXT—10 cks, 7122 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
INSECT FLOWERS—10 bales, 5805 lbs, B W Bull & Co, per Batavia, Liverpool.
POWDER—25 bbls, 3796 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Batavia, L'pool.
JAPAN EXT—4 cks, Banning, B & Co, per Canada, Havre.
LEAD NITRATE—5 cks, 5350 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
LICORICE PASTE—100 cs, 19675 lbs, Recknagel & Co, per Batavia, Liverpool.
100 cs, 20412 lbs, Galway & C, per Acadia, Leghorn.
ROOT—1 bale, 350 lbs, Sgobel & D, per Avvenire, Milazzo.
LOGWOOD—102½ tons, Thebaud Bros, per E J Palmer, Frontera.
94 tons, R Murray, Jr, per M Jones, Gonaives.
135 tons, H Becker & Co, per Oliver, Miragoane.
100 tons, Kunhardt & Co, per L Pride, St Marc.
LYCOPODIUM—6 cs, 1306 lbs, Brueckner & K, per Canada, Havre.
MADDER—37 cks, 41130 lbs, C L Andrews, per Jupiter, Rotterdam.
MEDICAL FLOWERS—4 bales, 675 lbs, J Zeller, per Oder, Bremen.
HERBS—8 bales, J B Girard, per Canada, London.
24 bags, 2604 lbs, J Jungbluth, per Cimbria, Hamburg.
ROOTS—8 bales, 522 lbs, J Zeller, per Louis, Bremen.
SEED—2 cs, 573 lbs, Dodge & O, per Canada, London.
MUSK—1 cs, Dodge & O, per Canada, London.
NUTMEGS—100 cs, 6849 lbs, D G Bacon & Co, per Calcutta, Singapore.
OCHRE—25 cks, 15767 lbs, F A Reichard, per Cimbria, Hamburg.
41 cks, 27912 lbs, J L Smith & Co, per Canada, Havre.
200 cks, 124852 lbs, Thebaud Bros, per Canada, Havre.
OIL ALMOND—2 cks, 961 lbs, Dodge & O, per Batavia, Liverpool.
7 cs, 1120 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Rhein, Southampton.
CARAWAY—1 cs, 30 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, per Oder, Bremen.
CASTOR—5 cs, 29 gals, Lazelle, M & G, per Canada, London.
COCOA—6 cks, 7022 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
COD LIVER—50 cs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per City of Chester, Liverpool.
ESSENTIAL—2 cs, 54 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, per Oder, Bremen.
3 cs, 130 lbs, Dodge & O, per Canada, Havre.
5 cs, Dodge & O, per Canada, London.
LAVENDER—1 cs, Lazelle, M & G, per Canada, London.
10 cs, 660 lbs, Dodge & O, per Canada, Havre.
OLIVE—20 bbls, 827 gals, V W Brinckerhoff, per Lorena, Marseilles.
5 cks, 383 gals, Williams & G, per Nevada, Liverpool.
50 cks, 8500 gals, Whitman Bros, per Batavia, Liverpool.
5 cks, 376 gals, Fischer & K, per Acadia, Leghorn.
10 bbls, 435 gals, V W Brinckerhoff, per Acadia, Leghorn.
PALM—94 cks, 185000 lbs, Thurber & Co, per Promenader, Puerto Plata.
4 cks, 4593 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
ROSE—1 cs, 5½ lbs, T K Cummins & Co, per Batavia, Liverpool.
1 cs, Schering & Glatz, per Batavia, Hamburg.
ORANGE JUICE—31 pkgs, 1099 gals, Powers & W, per Claribel, Kingston.
LEAD—25 cks, 22839 lbs, F A Reichard, per Canada, Havre.
PEEL—9 bags, 650 lbs, U U Fischer, per Tybee, St Domingo.
ORCHILL—20 cks, Banning B & Co, per Canada, Havre.
15 cks, 9736 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co per Canada, Havre.
5 cks, 2171 lbs, C De P Field, per Canada, Havre.
10 cks, 6407 lbs, Banning, B & Co, per Oder, Bremen.
PAINTS—1 cs, 98½ lbs, Wm Pickhardt & K, per Cimbria, Hamburg.
PASTE—5 kegs, 465 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
PEPPER—283 bags, 26700 lbs, Carson, R & Co, per Calcutta, Singapore.
PLUMBAGO—10 cks, 10290 lbs, Eagle Pencil Co, per Louis, Bremen.

POTASH CHLO—50 kegs, 5600 lbs, E Hill, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
MURI—976 bags, Battelle & R, per Louis, Bremen.
PUMICE STONE—1500 pcs, Sgobel & D, per Avvenire, Milazzo.
RHUBARB—31 cs, 3102 lbs, Dodge & O, per Canada, London.
SAFFRON—1 cs, 100 lbs M C G Witte, per Cimbria, Hamburg.
SALTPETRE—1006 bags, 176736 lbs, Cabot, B, & Co, per Pem Castle, Calcutta.
2500 bags, 197106 lbs, Cabot B & Co, per Furness Abbey, Calcutta.
588 bags, 111946 lbs, H Croker & Co, per Furness Abbey, Calcutta.
SAPANWOOD—26600 lbs, V H Brown, per Star of the West, Manila,
SATIN WHITE—47 cks, 33911 lbs, A Dougherty, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
SENNA—13 cs, 1949 lbs, Dix & Morris, per Oder, Southampton.
SOAP CASTILE—200 bxs, 8113 lbs, McKesson & R, per M Jannes, Leghorn.
700 boxes, 24752 lbs, H Batjer & Bro, per Lorena, Marseilles.
250 bxs, 9201 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Lorena, Marseilles
300 bxs, 10600 lbs, Thurber & Co, per Lorena, Marseilles.
200 bxs, 7023 lbs, E & J Lawrence, Jr, per Acadia, Leghorn.
250 bxs, 9468 lbs, V W Brinckerhoff, per Acadia, Leghorn.
SODA ASH—68 cks, 139537 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Maury, Liverpool.
176 cks, 339260 lbs, E Hill, per Bohemia, Liverpool.
104 cks, 224981 lbs, L Congdon, per Bohemia, Liverpool.
45 cks, 61700 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per Bohemia, Liverpool.
48 cks, 100314 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Bohemia, Liverpool.
71 cks, 111916 lbs, Gantz, Jones & Co, per Bohemia, Liverpool.
95 tcs, 112020 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Bohemia, Liverpool.
39 cks, 70695 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Nevada, Liverpool.
64 tcs, 112052 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Southern Chief, Liverpool.
30 tcs, 35346 lbs, W I Clark, per Batavia, Liverpool.
BIN—13 cks, 11521 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
CAUSTIC—158 dms, 92032 lbs, Battelle & R, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
100 dms, 62937 lbs, Gantz, Jones & Co, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
250 dms, 154818 lbs, E Hill per Adriatic, Liverpool.
25 dms, 15105 lbs, W I Clark, per Southern Chief, Liverpool.
51 dms, 31194 lbs, Gantz, Jones & Co, per City of Chester, Liverpool.
50 dms, 29614 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Southern Chief, Liverpool.
100 dms, 62605 lbs, E Hill, per Sterling, Liverpool.
100 dms, 62403 lbs, E Hill, per Bohemia, Liverpool.
350 dms, 216414 lbs, L Congdon, per Bohemia, Liverpool.
NITRATE—5460 bags, 1616956 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, per Ulva, Iquique.
SQUILLS—50 bags, 7385 lbs, W H Westervelt & Co, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
15 bags, 3184 lbs, L Voigt, per Batavia, Liverpool
SUGAR OF MILK—7 cks, 4200 lbs, Roethlisburger & G, per Canada, Havre.
SUMAC—20 bales, 7895 lbs, E Herold, per N Emilia, Catania.
EXT—50 cks, 35603 lbs, Banning B & Co, per Canada, Havre.
TAR—1 ck, W Ropes & Co, per Frisia, Hamburg.
TERRA ALBA—50 tcs, 65990 lbs, L E Salomon, per Southern Chief, Liverpool.
25 cks, J L Smith & Co, per Constantine, London.
240 cks, F A Reichard, per Lorena, Marseilles.
50 tcs, 63840 lbs, L A Salomon, per Maury, Liverpool.
ULTRAMARINE—30 cs, 11200 lbs, G Watson, Jr, per Adriatic, Liverpool.
VALONEA—10 bags, 2057 lbs, A Wetzler, per Batavia, Liverpool.
VARNISH—2 cks, 72 gls, E Magnus, per Wieland, Hamburg.
VENETIAN RED—200 bbls, 67200 lbs, C DeP Field, per Maury, Liverpool.
WHITE LEAD—225 pkgs, 59426 lbs, J L Smith & Co, per Canada, London.
89 pkgs, 16800 lbs, C DeP Field, per Canada, London.
84 pkgs, 14569 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per Canada, London.
101 pks, 22400 lbs, C T Raynolds & Co, per Canada, Havre.
XYLONITE—1 cs, 300 lbs, Walker & R, per Oder, Bremen.
ZINC OXIDE—200 bbls, 44092 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per D Steinmann, Antwerp.
150 bbls, 33075 lbs, C T Raynolds & Co, per Canada, Havre.
300 bbls, 66138 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per Canada, Havre.

IMPORTS AT BOSTON.

ACID OXALIC—5 cks, 2800 lbs, Wadsworth Bros & H, per Atlas, Liverpool.
ANILINE COLORS—8 cs, 800 lbs, John Edgell, per Istrian, Liverpool.
3 cs, 152 lbs, H A Gould, per Istrian, Liverpool.
OIL—10 pkgs, 1000 lbs, H A Gould, per Istrian, Liverpool.
2 pkgs, 170 lbs, T Leyland & Co, per Istrian, Liverpool.
BERRIES PERSIAN—20 bags, 6767 lbs, T K Cummins & Co, per Istrian, L'pool.
CAMWOOD—48 bags, 5193 lbs, Boston Dye & Chem Co, per Istrian, Liverpool.
GARANCINE—50 cks, 66493 lbs, Beach & Co, per Istrian, Liverpool.
50 cks, 66139 lbs, T K Cummins & Co, per Atlas, Liverpool.
GREASE—128 cks, 44806 lbs, Geo Palen & Co, per Istrian, Liverpool.
GUM KOWRIE—673 cs, 145043 lbs, Hobbs, Pope & Co, per J Mathews, Auckland.
SUB—4 cks, 3228 lbs, O Leyland & Co, per Istrian, Liverpool.
TRAG—6 cs, 1722 lbs, Howe & French, per Atlas, Liverpool.
INDIGO—12 cs, 3987 lbs, Tudor Co, per Atlas, Liverpool.
LOGWOOD—405½ tons, G Wessels, per J E Bayles, Black River.
121½ tons, A S & W G Lewis, per Silver Heels, Hayti.
EXT—10 cks, 4660 lbs, Beach & Co, per Istrian, Liverpool.
OIL BERGAMOT—6 cs, 137 lbs, P M Swain, per Assyria, Messina.
ESSENTIAL—1 cs, 46 lbs, Cutler Bros & Co, per Atlas, Liverpool.
LEMON—30 cs, 6881/2 lbs, P M Swain, per Assyria, Messina.
COD—2 bbls, 69 gals, T J Jones & Co, per Dominion, Yarmouth.
OLIVE—50 bbls, 2320 gals, A H Hardy & Co, per Istrian, Liverpool.
POTASH BICHM—25 cks, 21543 lbs, Boston Dye & Chem Co, per Atlas, Liverpool.
BIN—10 cks, 2240 lbs, Wadsworth, Bros & H, per Atlas, Liverpool.
CARB—7 cks, 5572 lbs, S D Austin, per Istrian, Liverpool.
SODA ASH—45 cks, 64607 lbs, Linder & Meyer, per Istrian, Liverpool.
SAL—81 bbls, 36288 lbs, E & F King & Co, per Istrian, Liverpool.
SUMAC EXT—50 cks, 23450 lbs, Beach & Co, per Istrian, Liverpool.
ULTRAMARINE—10 cs, 2240 lbs, T Leyland & Co, per Istrian, Liverpool.
40 cs, 8951 lbs, S D Warren & Co, per Istrian, Liverpool.
WHITE LEAD—180 cks, 23520 lbs, Hobbs, Pope & Co, per Istrian, Liverpool.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

ASHES—16 pkgs, order, Erie R R.
196 pkgs, order, Hudson River R R.
5 bbls, J Brower & Co, North River Boats.
15 cks, J R Townsend & Co, Baltimore.
5 cks, F W Devoe & Co, Baltimore.
BEESWAX—3 pkgs, Watt P & Co, per Wyanoke, Richmond.
1 pkg, order, North River Boats.
1 pkg, Belt & C, per San Salvador, Savannah.
1 bbl, Menzel & Son, per Regulator, Wilmington.
BROMINE—11 cs, C T White & Co, per Richmond, Richmond.
CLAY—36 cks, R McNamee & Co, per G W Clyde, Charleston.
24 cks, R McNamee & Co, per Charleston, Charleston.
48 cks, F A Reichard, per Carondelet, Port Royal.
COTTONSEED OIL—100 bbls, Simmonds & G, per Morgan City, New Orleans.
106 bbls, order, per Morgan City, New Orleans.
147 bbls, order, per State of Texas, Galveston.
58 bbls, Moody & J, per State of Texas, Galveston.
ELAINE OIL—52 bbls, J Macy's Sons, per Wyanoke, Richmond.
FLAXSEED—200 bags, R A Yellowlee & Co, Penn R R.
LARD OIL—5 bbls, A Hart & Co, Erie R R.
75 bbls, Manhattan Oil Co, Baltimore.
75 bbls, W Burnet & Co, National.
100 bbls, Manhattan Oil Co, Erie R R.
100 bbls, export, National.
5 bbls, Ketchum & Reed, Baltimore.
LUBRICATING OIL—109 bbls, R J Thompson & Co, Erie R R.
OIL CAKE—1567 bags, export, Erie R R.
1220 bags, I & C Moore & Co, Hudson River R R.
1478 bags, R Norman, National.
PAINT—5 cs, F W Devoe & Co, per Richmond, Richmond.
QUICKSILVER—100 flasks, Taft, Lee & Co, Star Union,
100 flasks, Haas Bros, Star Union.
200 flasks, Schultz & B, Erie R R.
RED OIL—50 bbls, H W Calef, North River Boats.
SPONGE—5 bales, H B Claflin & Co, per San Salvador, Savannah.
8 bales, M Caronduns, per Morgan City, New Orleans.
SUMAC—967 bags, C Nugent & Co, per Wyanoke, Richmond.
195 bags, S Dunn, per Wyanoke, Richmond.
13 bags, C Nugent & Co, per Richmond, Richmond.
TALLOW OIL—7 bbls, J Ellis & Co, per Richmond, Richmond.
YELLOW OCHRE—240 bbls, Gridley & Coffin, per Richmond, Richmond.
ZINC OXIDE—5 bbls, Dixon & Trotter, per Morgan City, New Orleans.

Domestic Receipts—Oils, &c.

Summary of the totals of domestic receipts for the week ending APRIL 1:

		For week.	Since Jan. 1
Acid	pkgs.	....	112
Ashes	pkgs.	237	2338
Asphaltum	lbs.	....	....
Bark	pkgs.	....	1488
Barytes	pkgs.	....	131
Beeswax	pkgs.	6	189
Borax	cs.	....	3148
"	lbs.	....	65852
Clay	pkgs.	108	1898
Cottonseed	bags.	....	....
do Meal	bags.	....	....
Flaxseed	pkgs.	200	1200
Manganese	pkgs.	....	113
Mustard seed	pkgs.	....	2021
do do	lbs.	....	....
Ochre	pkgs.	240	369
Oils—Cotton Seed	bbls.	411	3840
Elaine	bbls.	52	156
Lard	bbls.	260	1520
" Mineral	bbls.	....	278
Lubricating	bbls.	109	1931
Paraffine	bbls.	....	179
Red	bbls.	50	350
Sassafras	pkgs.	....	....
Sperm	cks.	....	....
Tallow	bbls.	7	66
Whale	bbls.	....	20
do	galls.	....	....
other	bbls.	....	2567
cake	sacks.	4765	64313
meal	sacks.	....	....
Paint	pkgs.	5	40
Quicksilver	flasks.	400	600
Rapeseed	bags.	....	150
Sponge	bales.	12	358
Sumac	bags.	1175	2085
Talc	pkgs.	....	249
Vanilla	pkgs.	....	....
White Lead	pkgs.	5	363

Exports of Drugs, Oils, Paints, Chemicals and Dyestuffs for the past week.

ACID.
1 ck, per Columbus, for Havana.
101 cs, per Gazelle, for Georgetown.
13 car, per Rocket, for La Guayra.

ALCOHOL.
1500 bbls, per Laura, for Gibraltar.

CREAM TARTAR.
3 cks, per S D James, for St Johns.

CYLINDER OIL.
8 bbls, per Rotterdam, for Rotterdam.

DYEWOOD EXTRACT.
450 cs, per Othello, for Hull.
11 cs, per M Abbott, for Valparaiso.
500 cs, per Maas, for Rotterdam.
800 cs, per Rotterdam, for Rotterdam.
4000 cs, per Frisia, for Hamburg.

DRUGS.
69 pkgs, per Frisia, for Hamburg.

FISH OIL.
150 bbls, per Dakota, for Liverpool.
75 bbls, per Somerset, for Bristol.

FUSTIC.
101 tons, per Dakota, for Liverpool.

GLUE.
2 bbls, per City of Havana, for Vera Cruz

LARD OIL.
1 bbl, per W Mowry, for Puerto Cabello
4 bbls, per Jeremiah, for Cienfuegos.
87 bbls, per Somerset, for Bristol.

LINSEED OIL.
2 bbls, per W Mowry, for Puerto Cabello

LUBRICATING OIL.
5 cs, per City of Havana, for Vera Cruz.
400 bbls, per City of Chester, for Liverpool.
25 bbls, per Maas, for Rotterdam.
50 bbls, per Rotterdam, for Rotterdam.
24 cs, per Columbus, for Havana.
3 bbls, per Carribean, for San Andrea.

OIL ALMOND.
6 cs, per Rocket, for La Guayra.

OIL CAKE.
1405 bags, per Curlew, for Bristol.
1280 bags, per M Madre, for Bristol.

OIL MEAL.
60 hhds, per Atlantic, for Bridgetown.
50 hhds, per Starlight, for Port Spain.

PAINT.
16 tins, per Tropic Bird, for St Thomas.
12 pkgs, per Flamborough, for St Johns.
2 bbls, per W Mowry, for Puerto Cabello
2 cs, per Rocket, for La Guayra.
2 pkgs, per Columbus, for Havana.
16 pkgs, per Caribbean, for San Andrea.
50 pkgs, per A Wessels, for St Eustatius.
10 pkgs, per M Abbott, for Valparaiso.
90 pkgs, per Acapulco, for Aspinwall.
1 pkg, per City of Havana, for Vera Cruz
16 pkgs, per Scud, for La Guayra.

PETROLEUM.
200 pkgs, per Flamborough, for St Johns
1100 cs, per Jeremiah, for Cienfuegos.
500 cs, per Atlantic, for Bridgetown.
500 cs, per Starlight, for Port Spain.
25 cs, per M M Heath, for Humacao.
200 cs, per Modena, for Halifax.
7100 cs, per Alianza, for Cadiz.
7883 bbls, per Jupiter, for Bremen.
9000 pkgs, per Domenico, for Ancona.
4355 bbls, per Freira, for Bordeaux.
341 pkgs, per Andes, for Savanilla.
3200 cs, per Rover, for Rio Janeiro.
5184 bbls, per Nor, for Bremen.
100 cs, per H Middleton, for St Domingo
2788 bbls, per Bondevennen, for Queenstown.
40 cs, per W Mowry for Puerto Cabello.
1758 bbls, per Florence Nightingale, for Plymouth.
132 pkgs, per Rocket, for La Guayra.
57 pkgs, per Canima, for Bermuda.
4950 cs, per Ocean Chief, for New Zealand.
860 pkgs, per A M Dickinson, for Campeachy.

Continued on page 18.

Drug, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Notes.

EDITED BY N. C. WHITE.

NOTES ON PANCREATIN, DIASTASE, AND PYTALIN.

BY. E. SCHEFFER.

It seems to be a prevalent idea of some of our physicians nowadays, that all the secretions of the different glands in the animal system, in combination with each other, would and could produce wonderful therapeutical effects. Because they wish it to be the case, they take it for granted that it is so, without taking into consideration the difference in the functions of these secretions, or their chemical difference. They communicate their idea to a manufacturer or druggist, who feels proud to be honored by the task to prepare such a combination, but who never troubles himself afterward to test whether these easily changeable ferments are in their normal state in his preparation.

At our last meeting in Boston I read a paper on pancreatin, in which by experiments was proven that pepsin and pancreatin are incompatible together, and that pancreatin in acidiluted pepsin solution, is destroyed. I have repeated this last winter my experiments, and found them confirmed.

My object is now to draw attention to experiments that were made in regard to pepsin, diastase, and pytalin.

Diastase is contained in malt in the neutral state; pancreatin and pytalin are secreted from their respective glands in the neutral or alkaline state. We have, therefore, to presuppose that it is only in such a state that they can and do exercise their physiological functions. In their combination with pepsin they will be dispensed either in acidiluted solution, or when administered in the dry neutral state, they will be in acidulated solution after coming into the stomach.

Of pepsin, we know that it loses its action on albumen in alkaline solution: and likewise it is but natural to suppose that ferments, which act in the alkaline state in the animal household, will become inactive in acid solution.

In regard to diastase, Bouchardat says (see Gmelin's "Organic Chemistry," under Starch) that hydrochloric acid impedes the action of diastase on starch and destroys the diastase. To ascertain this fact I prepared some diastase, from which a solution was made (4 grains to the fluid ounce of water), which is marked No. 1; to one ounce of this neutral solution 1 drop of hydrochloric acid was added (No. 2), and to another ounce 3 drops of the same acid (No. 3); the liquids were set aside for twenty-four hours. After this time 2 drachms of each of these solutions were diluted with 6 drachms of water, and 1 drachm of solid starch paste added to each vial. The following day an equal portion of each vial was filtered off into test tubes, and the same amount of sulphate copper solution and caustic potash added to each: In No. 1 all the copper was re-dissolved, and resulted in a deep blue solution, from which, in a few hours, the copper precipitated as suboxide; in Nos. 2 and 3 the copper was precipitated as hydrated oxide, which was not re-dissolved, and the liquids standing above the blue precipitate were colorless—a clear proof that in Nos. 2 and 3 the diastase was destroyed by the action of hydrochloric acid, and therefore no sugar was formed from the starch.

To another neutral diastese solution pepsin was added, dissolved in a little water, and just enough hydrochloric acid to bring it into solution; this liquid gave, after several hours with Trommer's test, a purple coloration, proving that pepton had formed by the action of pepsin on diastase.

To one ounce of acidiluted pepsin solution 4 grains of diastase were added, and after solution 20 grains of dry blood fibrin and one drachm of solid starch-paste. After the fibrin had dissolved the liquid was filtered off from the starch, neutralized with carbonate of sodium, evaporated to dryness, and then the residue extracted with alcohol 0·835. The alcoholic solution was evaporated to dryness, the remnant dissolved in water, and Trommer's test added to it; a deep purple clear liquid was obtained, from which no suboxide of copper was precipitated, proving that no sugar has been formed.

These experiments teach us that diastase is destroyed by action of hydrochloric acid; that pepsin converts it into pepton, and that therefore diastase in acid-pepsin solution cannot produce sugar from starch.

The experiments with pytalin were made with fresh saliva, which I obtained in sufficient quantity for experiments in a very short time by the following method:

After having rinsed the mouth well with water, I applied with a camel's hair brush tincture of pyrethrum to the gum below the hindmost molars of both sides, opened the mouth and pressed the lower jaw down as far as possible, whereafter the saliva commenced flowing freely. At first the saccharifying action on starch was ascertained by adding solid starch-paste to a portion of the normal saliva, and also to another portion, mixed with three parts of water. After two hours, by which time the lump of starch had entirely disappeared in both vials, a part of each liquid was filtered off, these gave, by addition of Trommer's test, heavy precipitates of suboxide of copper, showing that abundance of sugar had been formed.

Other portions of saliva were mixed with a pepsin solution (prepared from half a grain pure pepsin, one ounce of water, and four drops of hydrochloric acid) in the proportion of one-half, one, and three of pepsin solution to one of saliva; about the same quantity of solid starch-paste was now added to each of the mixtures. After three hours a portion was filtered off from each vial and tested for sugar, but not a trace could be noticed. The copper was precipitated as hydrated oxide and not re-dissolved, while the liquids standing above the precipitates showed a slight purplish tint, indicating that pepton had been formed. The tests were repeated after the mixtures had stood twenty-four hours, with the same result.

I believe these tests are sufficient to prove that the pytalin in the saliva had lost its saccharifying properties in acidulated pepsin solution, and, no doubt, was decomposed itself; and from these results we may infer that the same action takes place when the saliva comes into the stomach, or when pytalin is administered as such.

The foregoing experiments were made with a view to substantiate the action of pepsin, upon which all physiological authorities agree—namely, that it acts in a like manner on all albuminoids and converts them into pepton.

PURIFICATION OF VALERIC ACID.

A short and interesting paper on this subject has just been read at the Chemical Society of Paris by M. Lescoeur. The valerate of ammonia used in medicine has been found by M. Berthellot to be an acid valerate.

$NH^4\,O, C^{10}\,H^9\,O^3, 2\,C^{10}\,H^{10}\,O^4$.

It will be observed that the author, like Professor Berthellot, M. Henri St. Claire Deville, Baron Paul Thenard, and many other eminent French chemists, adhere to the *equivalent* notation, as possessing many advantages over the atomic notation so commonly used in England and Germany.

There exist valerates of potash and soda corresponding in composition to the above, namely:—

$Na\,O, C^{10}\,H^9\,O^3, 2\,C^{10}\,H^{10}\,O^4$ and $KO, C^{10}\,H^9\,O^3, 2\,C^{10}\,H^{10}\,O^4$

which are susceptible of crystallisation and may be employed with advantage to prepare valeric acid in a state of great purity. When prepared by the oxidation of potato spirit, ordinary valeric acid is mixed with fatty acids similar in composition, and with valeroamylic ether; fractional distillation is not capable of freeing the common acid from these compounds. It is, on the contrary, very easily purified by transforming it into valerate of potash or soda.

To obtain these salts it is only necessary to dissolve, by the aid of heat, one equivalent of neutral valerate in rather more than two equivalents of valeric acid and leave the whole in a cool place to crystallise. The crystals can be dried on porous bricks and finally pressed between folds of filtering paper.

Now to prepare valeric acids from these crystals there are two methods. First, they may be treated with tepid water, which decomposes them and allows pure valeric acid to float up as an oily stratum which can be separated; or, second, they can be introduced, as soon as they leave the filtering paper, into a distilling apparatus and heated. Below the temperature of 200° centigrade water alone passes, but a little above 200° the distillation proceeds very regularly, and is only to be interrupted when the thermometer in the retort rises to 300°. The first products are thrown aside and the remainder is collected. It consists of pure valeric acid, distilling entirely at 174° (corrected) under the pressure of 30 inches of mercury. It remains liquid at 15°, its specific gravity at this temperature is 0·948; it deviates to the right the plane of polarised light; this rotation for the yellow ray of the spectrum and a column of 10 cubic centimetres of liquid was about + 1°.

ON THE PURITY OF CHLORAL HYDRATE.

A few months ago some French and English journals contained complaints about certain impurities in commercial chloral hydrate. One of these complaints referred to the supposed presence of free hydrochloric acid, which was said to contaminate it, "because white fumes became visible on approaching to it a rod moistened with ammonia." Mr. C. Anneessens criticises this statement, and maintains, very correctly, that such a test is no proof of the presence of hydrochloric acid. Indeed, perfectly pure chloral hydrate, at any but very low temperatures, always fumes when brought near ammonia, and the presence of hydrochloric acid can only be demonstrated by means of silver nitrate. The white cloud which is formed from the fumes of ammonia and the volatilized vapor of chloral hydrate, is due to the formation of ammonium formiate. This may easily be proved by absorbing the vapor of chloral with a piece of blotting paper saturated with ammonia; an abundant white cloud is produced. The paper is washed with distilled water, the excess of ammonia is evaporated, solution of silver nitrate is added, and the whole heated. The mixture immediately becomes cloudy, then blackens, and deposits upon the sides and bottom of the vessel a fine mirror of metallic silver.

It is, however, possible that hydrochloric acid be present; in this case silver nitrate will give the characteristic precipitate. But the following reaction may be used in confirmation: Add to the solution of chloral a solution of sodium sulphide. If the chloral was pure, the mixture turns yellow, then becomes cloudy, and gradually darker in color, changing to rose or brick red, according to the quantity of the ingredients, but always to the last named tint if heated. If the chloral was contaminated with hydrochloric acid, however, the same reagent, under the same circumstances, produces a deposit of sulphur, and a disengagement of sulphuretted hydrogen.

Chloral hydrate is volatile at ordinary temperatures, like iodine and camphor. It may be considered pure if it has no acid (or, at least, only a very faintly acid) reaction upon moistened litmus paper, does not stain paper, is not affected by silver nitrate, gives off no reddish vapors with nitric acid, and yields 72.2 per cent of chloroform when decomposed by caustic potassa.—*Journ. de Pharm. d'Anvers*, 1877, 1.

THE LOCAL ACTION OF CHLORAL HYDRATE.

In an article in *L'Independente*, Dr. Guido Tizzoni, of Pisa, observes that the first effect of the application of solution of chloral hydrate to parts deprived of epidermis and epithelium is a transient irritation, varying in degree with the strength of the solution. This is followed by an anæsthetic action, in regard to which the observations of Drs. Coignard, Horand and Puche, have been confirmed by the author.

The irritant action favors the development of cellulo-vascular granulations, and accelerates the cicatrization of solutions of continuity. The chloral acts also as an astringent, and as an antiphlogistic. The irritant action, which is generally of brief duration, having ceased, there is in a few hours an arrest of the inflammatory processes, including suppuration; this appears due to the retardation of the circulation and the constriction of the capillaries, as well as to minute coagula and embola, which are found in the vessels and cut off or diminish the local supply of blood—a fact which has been established by the experiments of the author and of Dr. Fogliata.

The most important properties of chloral in surgery are those which it possesses as a disinfectant, antiseptic, antiputrescent, and antifermentative remedy. The author has used it for the preservation of flesh, milk, urine, etc.; no change being perceived at the end of two months. He recommends chloral in ordinary surgical practice as a preservative against local and general infection, and as a restrainer of suppuration.

He describes the experiments and clinical observations which he has made with regard to the action of chloral, especially as an atiputrescent. The ultmate results were always the same, differences depending on the amount of chloral used. The solution which he employs is one of ten parts of chloral in fifteen of water.

He has treated, both in hospital and private practice, many cases of acute and chronic urethritis with injection of chloral hydrate in the manner recommended by Perona, and has found the result to be rapid cessation of the discharge, and cure of the disease without complications.—*Lond. Med. Record, Nov.* 25, 1876.

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD AS A DISINFECTANT.

For twelve years I have used extract of logwood as a disinfectant and deodorizer in cancer. I use it in the following manner:—Powdered logwood and hog's lard, of each, two ounces. To be mixed and made into a pomade, spread on lint and applied to the sloughing ulcer; the effect is magical, all the odor will disappear in half an hour. The astringency of the logwood will suppress the discharge. No other known agent will fill the indications so well, and yet I have not found a single member of the profession who had any knowledge of the agent until I suggested it. Will some of your numerous readers give it a trial and report the results. H. MALLORY, M.D.

Hamilton, Ohio, Jan 13, '77.

ARTIFICIAL CHERRY-LAUREL WATER.

A. Ripping in *Archiv de Pharmacie* has an article on "Artificial Cherry-laurel Water." He says the great difference in the effects of the commercial water led him to suspect that much of it was prepared artificially; in order to examine the subject, he prepared some himself. From his own experiments he had previously ascertained that each litre of the natural distilled cherry-laurel water contained about three grammes of essential oil. Having prepared some dilute hydrocyanic acid, of the strength required by the Pharmacopœia for cherry-laurel water (1 in 1,000), he added to each litre three grammes of oil of bitter almonds, and obtained a mixture which appeared to be identical with the natural water. To distinguish between the two waters, the process of Mohr for distinguishing between natural and artificial bitter-almond water may be employed, namely: silver nitrate, which produces only a slight opalescence in the natural water, as the hydrocyanic acid is wholly fixed by benzaldheyde, and the opalescence is caused by ammonium cyanide, which is formed during the distillation by the splitting up of the hydrocyanic acid into ammonia and formic acid. The presence of nitrobenzol may be recognized, according to Hager, by shaking the water with chloroform, evaporating the latter, treating the residue with alcohol and water, and then adding zinc, hydrochloric acid, and after a while a small piece of potassium chlorate. If no change of color takes place, the absence of nitrobenzol is proved, as the latter would be converted by nascent hydrogen into anilin, which would be changed to rosanilin by potassium chlorate, and would tinge the alcoholic liquid rose-red.

DANGERS OF BREATHING BY THE MOUTH.

Dr. Guye, in the London *Medical Record*, directs attention to the evils of breathing by the mouth. To appreciate these it must be remembered that the functions of the nose in respiration are three-fold.

1. The olfactory sense secures it against the entrance of impure air.

2. The moisture of the nasal passages gives a certain degree of aqueous saturation to the inspired air, the contact of which is thus rendered less irritating to the mucous membrane of the throat and larynx.

3. The inequalities of the organ retain solid particles suspended in the air, which is proved by the quantity of dust sometimes found accumulated in the nostrils. These functions are all lost in breathing by the mouth. Further, the contact of dry air soon produces circulatory troubles in the pharyngeal region, and even an habitual catarrh, susceptible of easy transmission by continuity to the eustacian tube and cavity of the tympanum. Granular adenoid pharyngitis often has this origin. Niemeyer believed that the attacks of pseudo-croup in children have their origin in dryness of the glottis produced by oral respiration. To enable the patient to breathe through the nose we must restore the nose to its proper condition, and then in children stop the mouth by an impervious respirator. Many cases of catarrhal deafness were cured in this way alone.

VARIATIONS IN THE NUMBER OF WHITE BLOOD GLOBULES IN CERTAIN MALADIES.

Dr. Henry Bonne, of Paris, has been convinced by his researches that there is a constant relation between the production of pus and the presence of an excess of white globules in the blood. Thus, during the evolution of an abscess there is an excess of the white globules in the blood, but as soon as an exit is given to the pus, this excess disappears. In the same way, the white corpuscles are found in excess when a supurating wound exists. In all the internal febrile maladies, the period of leucocytosis does not seem to correspond to the time of the highest temperature, but to the formation of pus in the organism; thus in typhoid fever, the increase of the white corpuscles is observed at the outset of the disease and at the commencement of convalescence, and in pneumonia it is observed only at the period of hepatization. Dr. Bonne has also observed an evident relation between the eruption of a group of herpes vesicles and the number of white globules, the latter diminishing when the eruption appeared. The lochial discharge after parturition and leucorrheal discharges, are also accompanied by a diminution of the leucocytes. Dr. Bonne publishes thirteen observations, each of them being accompanied by a chart representing the variations in the number of white globules at different periods of the disease.—*La Progres Medical.*

EXPERIMENTS IN FILTRATION.

Mr. J. A. Wanklyn states that, on continuing his experiments on the action of "silicated carbon" filters, he has obtained results beyond his most sanguine expectations.

A solution of sulphate of quinine, of such strength that one gallon contained 8 26 grains of soluble sulphate of quinine ($C_{20}\ H_{20}\ N_2\ O_2\ H_2\ SO_4, 6H_2\ O$), was completely deprived of quinine by one single filtration through six inches of filter.

The liquid before filtration yielded 3·55 milligrammes of albuminoid ammonia per litre, and after filtration 0.02 milligrames of albuminoid ammonia per litre.

A solution of the above strength is sensibly bitter to the taste, and after filtration is no longer bitter.

Chemists will thus perceive that the silicated carbon filter is endowed with extraordinary powers.

The carbon has some power in absorbing alkaloids has been known for years (vide Watt's Dictionary); but that it absorbs alkaloids absolutely and almost instantaneously is new. A fresh powdered silicated carbon filter must be an excellent antidote in poisoning cases.—*The Sanitary Record.*

NEW TEST OF SALICYLIC ACID.

Salicylic acid, which is now largely employed for therapeutic purposes as an antiseptic in lieu of carbolic acid, and as a means of preservation for fruit, beer, meat, etc., in order to be efficacious should be absolutely pure and in crystallized form. Impure acid which almost always betrays itself by the disagreeable taste left in the mouth, may, when constantly used, become dangerous to health. In order to determine the purity of the acid, M. Kolbe advises that about 7·7 grains dissolved in a drachm and a half of concentrated alcohol, and that the clear solution, placed in a test tube, be allowed to evaporate slowly at ordinary temperature. The salicylic acid deposited will then form a ring of crystals around the interior of the tube. This crystallization is pure and white if the acid is pure and has been repeatedly crystallized; it is more or less yellow if the acid has been simply precipitated. But if it is brownish or brown, the acid examined, although it may appear ordinarily as a perfectly white pure powder, should be rejected as unsuitable for any therapeutic application.

ON THE PRESERVATION OF ERGOT.

Prof. Dragendorff thinks that the proneness of ergot to spoil by keeping is due to the oxidation of the oil or fat so abundantly contained therein. The active principle of ergot, which, according to his investigations, is a nitrogenized organic acid united with lime, is considered by him as by no means unstable. Powdering the ergot causes the free exposure of the fat, which naturally abstracts oxygen, and becomes rancid. This oxidation, however, is preceded by ozonization, and care must be taken to prevent the ozone from attacking the active principle. Hirschberg, some years ago, suspected that the gradual oxidation of the fat was the primary cause of the deterioration of ergot. Prof. Dragendorff thinks that by depriving ergot of its fat immediately after powdering, and again drying, the resulting powder would retain its activity for a long time.—*Jahresb. f. Pharm.*

ADULTERATION OF BEESWAX.

According to Hell (*Pharm. Central.* xvii. 329), a new branch of industry has for its object the imitation of beeswax. A specimen of what was supposed to be wax was found by him to consist of a mixture of 60 per cent of paraffin and 40 per cent of yellow pine resin, cast into the accustomed form and coated over with a thin layer of the genuine material. It appears, from the *Industeie-Blatt*, 1876, 35, that a number of Berlin "Apotheker wie auch Drougisten" have fallen a prey to the enterprise; and it is pointed out by the above journal that they can readily determine for themselves whether the supposed wax is spurious or not. Beeswax has a specific gravity of 0·969—0 963, and will float in the *Liq. Ammon. Caust.* of the Pharmacopœia, while resinous preparations, like those mentioned, will sink to the bottom.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Committee on Adulterations and Sophistications invite co-operation in furnishing material for the next annual report. Original investigations will be most thankfully received, and due credit given to the authors; but in the absence of those, any published articles bearing on the subject, which may be met with in pharmaceutical or other journals, would be very acceptable. E. H. Sargent, Chicago; Dr. W. H. Pile, Philadelphia; Emlen Painter, San Francisco, Committee.

Parties will please address communications at as early a date as convenient to E. Painter, corner Clay and Kearney Streets, San Francisco, Cal., Chairman of Committee.

NICOTINE.

Kirchmann recommends a method for the ready preparation of this alkaloid in a state of purity (*Archiv Pharm* [3] ix 209). He fills a brass vessel, provided with two conducting tubes, with tobacco moistened with sodium carbonate, and heats the apparatus in a steam-bath while a current of carbonic acid traverses the vessel; the gas, on emerging, is conducted through a mixture of alcohol and dilute sulphuric acid. In this way a considerable quantity of nearly colorless nicotine is obtained in the form of sulphate, which can then be decomposed with baryta. After alumina had been dissolved in some of the acid liquid just referred to, the solution yielded on evaporation fine octahedra of what the author states to have been nicotine alum.

PROF. BOUBHARDAT'S RULES FOR DIABETIC PATIENTS.

If the urine voided in twenty-four hours exceed fifty ounces, take as little fluids as possible, even such as soups, broths, etc.

Drink little at a time; rinsing the mouth with iced water will be found to give relief.

Thirst may be relieved by chewing slowly small pieces of dried cocoa, or better olives, or coffee beans.

Two meals a day, one at 10, and one at 6 are better than three.

Avoid repose and sleep after meals, for which a walk after meals is useful.

Don't go to bed until four or five hours after the last meal.

Abstain from drinking coffee and smoking.

AROMATIC ELIXIR RHUBARB AND FLUID MAGNESIA.

The following are recommended.

℞. Rhubarb (in coarse powder)	3 ʒ and 90 grs.
Sulphate Magnesia	2 ʒ and 96 "
Sugar	4 ʒ
Spts. Menth. Pip. U.S.P	1 ʒ
Alcohol	
Water	aa q. s.

Moisten the rhubarb with dilute alcohol and pack in a cylindrical percolator. Percolate with a menstruum of one part alcohol to four parts water, until two pints of tincture are obtained. To this add the sulphate of magnesia, sugar and peppermint, and let it stand in a moderately warm place for twenty-four hours, then filter.

ELIXIR OF IRON, QUINIA, AND STRYCHNIA.

℞. Quinia (alkaloid)	128 grs.
Strychnia (alkaloid)	2½ grs.
Pyrophosphate of iron	256 grs.
Alcohol	5½ fl ʒ
Spirit of Orange (1·10)	½ fl ʒ
Distilled Water	4 fl ʒ
Syrup	6 fl ʒ

Dissolve the pyrophosphate of iron in the distilled water and add the syrup; dissolve the strychnia in the alcohol, add the spirit of orange, and then the quinia; mix the two solutions.

COD LIVER OIL JELLY.

The following formula, published by Mr. Pratt, of York, England, originated with Mr. Agnew, of Liverpool, and is highly recommended.

	Parts.
Ol. Morrhuæ	72.000
Sacch. albi	16.880
Acidi citric	0.600
Gelatinæ	2.760
Aquæ	7.560
Ol. essent	0.200
	100.000

COLORED SPECTACLES.

Dr. Magnus condemns the use of blue glasses as a protection for the eyes, and prefers the gray and smoky glasses used in England. He considers blue glass specially irritating to the eye, and says that many birds, reptiles, and amphibians have yellow or reddish oil drops in the eye to neutralize this blue color and protect the eyes.

HOME-MADE CORALS.

The manufacture of napoline, an imitation of coral, is being carried on by a Connecticut firm. It is, it is said, made from cheese or curds. The curd is separated from the water by chemicals and drying, subjected to a 40-tons pressure, and cut into the shapes of flowers, etc, being capable of receiving any color.

NEURALGIC PILL.

℞. Quiniæ sulphatis	gr. i.
Ferri et potasse tart	gr. ij.
Morphiæ sulph	gr. 1-24
	ad 1-12 M.

Take every hour until an expected paroxysm has been missed.

Recommended by Mr. Gregory and Dr. Burdenell-Carter, in periodic neuralgia.

SIMPLE ELIXIR.

℞. Spirit of Orange (1·10)	2 fl ʒ
" Cinnamon (1·20)	10 ♏
Alcohol	4 fl ʒ
Syrup	6 fl ʒ
Water	6 fl ʒ

Continued from page 15.

2400 bbls, per A Margrethe, for Hull.
300 cs, per Gazelle, for Georgetown.
1000 cs, per Henry Parker, for Manzanille
6000 cs, per Saitolo, for Gibralter.
34 pkgs, per Caribbean, for San Andrea.
5110 pkgs, per M Elliott, for Valparaiso.
1250 pkgs, per Fortuna, for Oporto.
8730 bbls, per City of Chester, for London
728 pkgs, per Acapulco, Aspinwall.
9100 pkgs, per Ibis, for Gibralter.
10450 pks, per Beatrice, for Gibralter.
3108 pkgs, per City of Havana, for Vera Cruz.
5600 cs, per E McNeil, for Rio Janeiro.
15000 cs, per L Gertrude, for Bombay.
3555 bbls, per Embla, for Havre.
7810 cs, per Frankfort, for Palermo.
8000 cs, per Cassiopea, for Malaga.
4518 bbls, per J Keppler, for Bremen.
2380 bbls, per Falkon, for Londonderry.

PITCH.

50 bbls, per M Abbott, for Valpariso.

POTASH.

30 bbls, per A J Cole, for Havre.

QUICKSILVER.

140 flasks, per City of Havana, for Vera Cruz.

ROSIN.

50 bbls, per Tropic Bird, for St Thomas.
3502 bbls, per Dakota, for Liverpool.
24 bbls, per W Mowry, for Puerto Cabello.
12 bbls, per J Bueno, for St Jago.
55 bbls, per Ocean Chief, for New Zealand.
16 bbls, per A M Dickman, for Campeachy.
1509 bbls, per China, for Liverpool.
271 bbls, per Zarraye, for London.
125 bbls, per M Abbott, for Valparaiso.
372 bbls, per Adriatic, for Liverpool.

SARSAPARILLA.

25 bales, per Frisia, for Hamburg.

SODA CAUSTIC.

20 dms, per Columbus, for Havana.

TALLOW OIL.

200 bbls, per Frisia, for Hamburg.

TAR.

90 bbls, per Nazarena, for St Johns.
70 bbls, per A M Dickinson, for Campeachy.
73 bbls, per W Mowry, for Puerto Cabello.
18 bbls, per Modena, for Halifax.
20 bbls, per Flamborough, for St Johns.

TURPENTINE.

155 cs, per E McNeil, for Rotterdam.
1000 cs, per Lady Gertrude, for Bombay.
110 cs, per M Elliott, for Valparaiso.
145 cs, per Ocean Chief, for New Zealand.
1 bbl, per W Mowry, for Puerto Cabello.

VARNISH.

40 cs, 200 gls, $952, per Oder, for Bremen.
3 pkgs, 30 gls, $58, per City of Havana, for Vera Cruz.
4 cs, 40 gls, $35, per Acapulco, for Aspinwall
2 bbls, 83 gls, $104, per J Bueno, for St Jago.
12 cs, 120 gls, $110, per Columbus, for Havana.
1 bbl, 41 gls, $48, per A M Dickinson, for Campeachy.
1 cs, 5 gls, $7, per W Mowry, for Puerto Cabello.
2 cs, 20 gls, $32, per Modena, for Halifax.
6 bbls, 270 gls, $324, per Scud, for La Guayra.

WHITE LEAD.

4 kegs, per City of Havana, for Vera Cruz.

GEORGE SOANES, SON & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, March 15, '77.

Linseed.—The week's import is all from Calcutta, and amounts to 16,369 quarters. The demand being very limited, and cake trade continuing very inactive, a considerable fall in prices has occurred, arrived Calcutta having been sold at 48s 6d@48s 3d ex ship, and at 48s 9d@48s 6d from warehouse. Forward sales of this description have been made at 49s@48s 6d March-May despatch via the Cape, and it is reported that in one instance 48s was accepted. Bombay for similar shipment has been sold to the Continent at 50s 6d@51s usual conditions, and a steamer cargo of Azov also for the Continent has been taken at 49s c f and i.

Rapeseed is very flat; brown Calcutta on the spot is not worth over 54s, Ferozepore 52s, Guzerat 62s; for spring shipment sales of brown Calcutta have been made at 47s c f and i by sailer, at which there are sellers to-day; by steamer the value is 48s c f and i; on delivered terms we quote it 51s 6d. For poppy seed March-May shipment 50s has been accepted.

Cotton Seed.—We are without any sales of spot seed to report. At Hull business has been done at £7 17s 6d@£8, and at latter price good samples still offer; one or two parcels on passage by steamer have been sold at £8. and two sailing cargoes shortly due at coast have been taken for out ports, one at £8 5s, and the other at a trifle over this price.

Linseed and cotton seed cakes are still in very limited demand at reduced values. Linseed cakes, London made per ton £10 10s@£11; American oblong, New York in bbls per ton, £10 15s; do do Western in bags per ton £9@£9 5s; New York and Boston in bags (E I seed) per ton £9 5s@£10 5s; Marseilles square per ton £9; cotton cake, English, per ton £5 17s 6d@£6; do decorticated American per ton £7 12s 6d.

Linseed oil although quiet on the spot, is in improved demand for forward delivery; spot £24 5s, March-April £24 10s, May-August £25, and September-December £25@£25 5s. Hull delivery £23 15s@£24 spot, £24 month, £24 2s 6d@£24 5s March-April, £24 15 May-August, and £25 September-December.

Rape and other Seed Oils.—The market for brown rape oil is lower in price, owing principally to speculative forced sales; spot £35, March-April £35, May-August £34 10@£34 15s, September-December £34 5s: English refined £37 spot; foreign refined £37 5s@£37 10s; crude cotton oil £25 5s; refined £29@£29 5s spot, £29 5s March-April; Hull delivery firmer, spot £28@£28 5s, March-April £28 5s Niger oil £33 10.

Olive oils steady and unaltered.

Palm oil £38 best Lagos.

Cocoa nut oil is in improved enquiry, and buyers for large quantities of Ceylon offer freely at £36 10s, but holders are not inclined to accept this price, and ask £37; Cochin £42.

Fish Oils.—Sperm £88@89; cod £40; pale seal £34 10s.

Turpentine, &c.—Spirits quiet; American 28s 6d@28s 9d spot; petroleum 1s spot, and 1s 0½d September-December.

GILFILLAN, WOOD & CO.'S PRODUCE REPORT.

SINGAPORE, February 15, 1877.

Gambier—The last transaction was at $4 40 per picul, but since then news has been received of a decline in London, and we expect lower prices will soon be current here; lower freights will, however, help to break the fall. In cubes very little business has been done, and prices are quoted at $5 50 per picul for No. 1 and $4 90 per picul for No. 2.

Black Pepper—Some small transactions were reported yesterday at $7 75 per picul, but there is little life in the market, and both buyers and sellers act with caution, as there is a good deal of uncertainty as to the extent of the supplies stored at Acheen.

White Pepper—There have been few transactions lately and quotations are nominal; wet Rhio has been sold at $11 50@12 per picul and good dry quality at $13 50@14 per picul.

Sago Flour—The last arrivals from Sarawak went in fulfilment of the contract at $2 80 per picul advised in our last report. A cargo of Brunai came in to-day, part of which sold at the reduced price of $2 65 per picul. Pearl has been in active demand at $3 30 per picul for fine small grain.

Tapioca—Last week a fair business was done at rather low prices for ordinary, but fine small flake maintains its value. Ordinary small flake sold at $3 75@4 per picul, and fine at $5 per picul. Pearl sold at $3 65@3 75 per picul for medium grain.

Nutmegs—The demand has become quiet but prices have not given way, owing to supplies being small. 110s. have been sold at $73 per picul, and 120s. at $66 per picul.

Mace—Supplies have been extremely moderate, and good quality is wanted at $65 per picul.

Gum Copal—Unfavorable news from London has caused a smart fall, and the price has declined to $4 20 per picul.

Gum Damar—Supplies have been rather more abundant, and the demand is active at the price quoted in our last report—$15 70 per picul.

ROOKE, SPENCE & CO'S MARKET REPORT.

LIVERPOOL, March 16, 1877.

There has only been a limited inquiry for chemicals generally, but late quotations have been fairly maintained. Acids—Tartaric dull; foreign 1s 5d, and English 1s 5½d Citric held at 2s 8d, and oxalic at 5½d per lb Soda—Soda ash is offering more freely at 1s 13-16d@1s 15-16d per degree. Caustic soda steady; cream at £12 7s 6d, 60 per cent white at £12 15s@£13, and 70 per cent at £15@£15 10s per ton. Bicarbonate at £11 10s, and soda crystals at £4 7s 6d per ton. Saltcake dull at £3, and phosphate at £25 per ton. Borax quiet; English at £40, and Californian at £37 per ton. Potash—Sales of prussiate yellow at 11½d, and red at 1s 11d per lb. Chlorate more inquired for, at 9d per lb. Bichrome dull at 4½d per lb. Muriate steady at £7@£7 5s per ton for 80 per cent Saltpetre selling at 25s for barrels, and 25s 6d for kegs, per cwt. Ammonia—Sal ammoniac very firm and in steady demand; first quality at 45s, and second quality at 44s per cwt. Carbonate firm at 5½d to 5¾d per lb. Sulphate neglected; gray at £18 7s 6d, and white at £18 15s@£19 5s per ton. Alum selling; lump £7 5s and ground £7 12s 6d per ton. Aluminoferric cake for sizing brown, gray and medium white papers £4 5s per ton. Sulphur inquired for; roll £9 10s and flour £12 10s per ton. Lime—Bleaching powder in more request at £5 15s@£6 2s 6d per ton. Acetate quiet; brown £10 10s, and distilled £18 per ton. Magnesia firm; carbonate 47s 6d@50s per cwt., calcined 1s 10d@1s 11d per lb. Arsenic quiet at £9 10s per ton, Phosphorus held; wedges 2s 8d, and sticks 2s 9d per lb; Amor 4s 8d per lb. Iron—Copperas quiet at 59s per ton. Copper—Sulphate uninquired for at 23s 6d per cwt; verdigris 11d per lb. Lead—Sugar dull; white 37s 6d, and brown 26s 6d per cwt; nitrate 33s 6d per cwt.

DUMMLER & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

PADANG, January 31, 1877

Gum benjamin in demand, and with exports to Singapore and Japan.

Gum damar in demand at 34f per picul.

Black Pepper—No supplies; nominally worth 30f per picul.

Cassia—With small supplies and exports to Java, we quote good quality 15f a picul.

Nutmegs have been sold at 150f a picul for nuts of 110 in the English lb.

Mace—With small supplies.

Cloves—Nothing doing.

Wet indigo in demand at 12f a picul.

LARD.

There is not much change to note in our report for the past week. The market has ruled rather quiet, and though there have been a few changes in price, the quotations are ruling generally about steady and at the close holders are quoting 9¾c for Western, with only a few lots being taken. City is ruling firm in tone and holders ask 9¾c with 9⅝c freely bid. Stearine is doing rather better and is being taken freely at 10⅛@10½c, as to quality.

TALLOW.

There is rather more doing and considerable parcels are being taken both for export and home trade; holders are steady as to price and quote 7 15-16@8c, and sales are making at these prices, the larger lots at the lower figure, and parcels to the extent of 850,000 lbs have been taken within the range.

PETROLEUM.

Trade has been rather more active during the past week and parcels are selling fairly. Refined is held at 16⅛@16⅜c at the close, having sold during the week as high as 17c. Crude is also steadyin price, and 10¾ for bulk and 13¾c in shipping order are the ruling quotations. Cases sell steadily and are rather firmer at 22c. Naphtha quiet and nominal at 11c.

NAVAL STORES.

The dull trade still continues and values tend downward. Spirits of turpentine which opened on Tuesday at 39c have gradually gone lower, and at the close 37½c is the best figure that can be obtained. Rosin has done rather better though the demand is only small and values do not improve. Strained is held at $2@2 10, but we hear that this can be shaded. Tar is unchanged and held at $2@2 37½c as to quality. Pitch dull and nominal.

Naval Stores.

Spirits Turp., merchantable order	₩ gal	....	@ 37½
" " shipping order		....	@ 38
" " from store		....	@ 39
Rosins, common strained	₩ bbl	....	@2 70
" good do		....	@2 10
" low, No. 2		....	@2 15
" good do		....	@2 20
" low, No. 1		....	@2 35
" good do		3 00	@3 25
" pale		3 50	@3 75
" extra pale		24 00	@4 00
" window glass		5 00	@7 00
Tar, Washington		2 00	@2 37½
" Newbern		2 00	@2 37½
Pitch		225	@2 50

—Every little while some one is heard of who has run a rusty nail into his foot, or some other part of his person, and lockjaw has resulted therefrom. All such wounds can be healed without any fatal consequences following them. The remedy is simple; it is only to smoke such a wound, or any wound or bruise that is inflamed, with burning wool or woolen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke of wool will take the pain out of the worst case of inflammation arising from any wound.

The grinding department of the Baltimore Chrome Works on Block street was destroyed on last Thursday, involving a loss of $6,000, which, however, was fully insured.

A fire occurred in the dye house of the Nashawanock Company at Easthampton, Mass., on Friday. The loss, which amounted to $5,000, was insured.

The German and French laboratories are now using filters made of fine spun glass. The article has the appearance and most of the mechanical properties of cotton or silk thread, and is said to be valuable as a collector for precipitates and useful where ordinary filters would affect the solution. It is also used in the way of brushes and repels the attack of such destructive matters as chromic acid, nitrate of silver, iodine, etc. The French term for it is *coton de verre*, the Germans call it *glaswolle*.

A fire took place at Monroeville Ohio, on Sunday night, destroying nearly all the business portion of the town. Among the sufferers we find the name of A. Z. Zane, druggist; Dr. Zane's residence was also destroyed.

The Philadelphia *North American* says every steamer sailing from Philadelphia to Liverpool now carries out shipments of Philadelphia made drugs.

A French humorist writes: A doctor at a sick man's bedside says to the wife of the invalid, "It is my painful duty to inform you that your husband has but a short time to live." "What?" exclaims the surprised wife. "Do you not see," says the doctor, 'that already his hands are purple?" "I know it," says the wife, "but he's a dyer." "Why, that's so,' coolly continues the doctor. "I must confess that you are very fortunate, for if he had not been a dyer he would be dead man."

Importations, 1877.

The following is a complete list of the imports of Oils, Paints and Drugs entered at the ports of New York and Boston for the present year up to date (in cases where weight cannot be correctly stated the number of packages alone will be given.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1877.

		lbs.
Acid Arsenic, pkgs	4	6030
Boracic, pkgs	11	11771
" Carbolic, pkgs	13	1993
" Citric, pkgs	35	3918
" Oxalic, pkgs	99	45179
" Picric, pkgs	113	7272
" Rosolic, pkgs	14	3028
" " pkgs	5	....
" Salicylic, pkgs	2	46
Aconite Root, pkgs	23	3887
Agaric, pkgs	2	353
Albumen, pkgs	1	300
" Blood, pkgs	171	60101
" Egg, pkgs	54	12139
Alizarine, pkgs	524	213572
Alkanet, pkgs	11	3521
Aloes, pkgs	104	12683
Althea Root, pkgs	5	1130
Alum, pkgs	607	234424
" Cake, pkgs	649	66869
Ammonia, Carb, pkgs	50	19717
" Muri, pkgs	12	11730
" Sal, pugs	55	70563
Aniline Colors, pkgs	133	9757
" Oil, pkgs	22	5859
" Salts, pkgs	124	62910
Aniseed, pkgs	20	4453
Annatto, pkgs	210	15411
" Seed, pkgs	76	12886
Antimony, pkgs	93	7956
Argols, pkgs	2036	1812331
" ½ Refined, pkgs	118	196739
" Refined, pkgs	5	6100
Arnica Flowers, pkgs	74	8870
Arrowroot, pkgs	16	2948
Arsenic, pkgs	785	290235
" Red, pkgs	10	2205
Asphaltum, tons	760	....
" pkgs	1856	175895
Assafœtida, pkgs	1	....
" pkgs	31	9982
Aurine, pkgs	20	2232
Balsam Copaiba, pkgs	36	....
" " pkgs	189	342514
" Peru, pkgs	40	....
" " pkgs	317	39560
" Tolu, pkgs	34	3700
Barbadoes Tar, pkgs	10	525
Bark, Cascarilla, pkgs	76	6299
" Peru, pkgs	46	....
" " pkgs	991	122450
Barium Chloride pkgs	153	78925
Barytes, pkgs	245	177966
" Nitrate, pkgs	9	2750
" Sulph, pkgs	104	111145
Bay Berries, pkgs	5	1125
Beans, Tonca, pkgs	24	....
" " pkgs	122	39456
Belladonna, pkg	13	3170
Berlin Blue, pkgs	6	660
Berries, Juniper, pkgs	1097	....
" " pkgs	125	15060
Bismuth, pkgs	4	1124
Black, pkgs	9	....
" pkgs	6	2416
" Dye, pkgs	27	2268
" Salts, pkgs	15	3146
Blankfix, pkgs	4	2776
Bleach, pkgs	3386	3084747
Brimstone, tons	5516¼	....
Bronze Powder, pkgs	69	....
" " pkgs	8	1753
Calamus, pkgs	45	10900
Campeachy Extract, pkgs	10	....
Camphor, pkgs	511	61069
Canary Seed, pkgs	62	....
" " pkgs	5205	1156241
Cantharides, pkgs	31	4848
Caraway Seed, pkgs	262	27950
Cardamons, pkgs	2	248
Carmine, pkgs	2	....
" pkgs	9	627
Cassia Buds, pkgs	548	30000
Castorium, pkgs	3	268
Chamomiles, pkgs	15	2594
" pkgs	20	....
Chalk, pkgs	8	....
" tons	....	3035
Chemicals, pkgs	22	1945
" pkgs	50	....
Chillies, pkgs	48	4680
China Clay, pkgs	1078 tons	525½
Chloral Hydrate, pkgs	31	2120
Chlorodyne, pkgs	3	120
Cloves, pkgs	318	43651
Cochineal, pkgs	400	76948
Cocoa Butter, pkgs	4	439
" Leaves, pkgs	5	864
Colchicum, pkgs	13	2466
Colocynth, pkgs	27	6436
Colombo root, pkgs	100	....
Colors, pkgs	56	....
" pkgs	14	2696
Coraline, pkgs	1	55
Coriander Seed, pkgs	319	70361
Corks, pkgs	270	....
Corkwood, pkgs	1692	....
" pkgs	120	20405
Cuba Ext. pkgs	25	17023
Cubeba, pkgs	50	3237
Cudbear, pkgs	51	41637
Cummin Seed, pkgs	30	3192
Cuttlefish, pkgs	40	....
" pkgs	375	25523
Dandelion Root, pkgs	3	719
Degras, pkgs	132	....
" pkgs	244	114380
Dextrine, pkgs	44	29879
Divi Divi, pkgs	323	31270
Dragon's Blood, pkgs	5	727
Drop Black, pkgs	20	2240
Drugs, pkgs	....	51
" pkgs	41	6928
Dutch Pink, pkgs	5	580
" Metal, pkgs	4	1090
" " pkgs	20	....
Dyewoods, Extract, pkgs	98	46196
Earth, pkgs	100	157250
Ergot, pkgs	38	7833
" pkgs	8	....
Fennel Seed, pkgs	57	8731
Filling up, pkgs	40	4010
Fish Sounds, pkgs	7	2850
Flavine, pkgs	9	..
Flocks, pkgs	1	497
Fullers Earth, pkgs	120 tons	10
Fustic, pieces	1800	..
" tons	....	259½
" Ext, pkgs	43	16822
Galls, pkgs	30	3395
Garancine, pkgs	681	1000097
Gelatine, pkgs	36	..
" pkgs	32	3378
Gentian Root, pkgs	10	24713
Ginger, pkgs	1276	159758
" pkgs	107	....
Glass, Plate, pkgs	1441	....
" Window, pkgs	60535	....
Glue, pkgs	20	....
" pkgs	139	85419
Glucose, pkgs	997	806317
Glycerine, pkgs	27	....
" pkgs	621	33906
Grape Sugar, pkgs	1800	179506
Guarana, pkgs	8	807
Gum, Animi, pkgs	18	3659
" Arabic, pkgs	593	225226
" Artificial, pkgs	5	3645
" Aurine, pkgs	17	....
" Benjamin, pkgs	11	107
" Chicle, pkgs	156	23599
" Copal, pkgs	40	....
" " pkgs	621	114116
" Gulac, pkgs	194	3800
" Kowrie, pkgs	44	11044
" Myrrh, pkgs	40	5790
" Olibanum, pkgs	10	2041
" Sandrac, pkgs	10	2 41
" Scammony, pkgs	3	513
" Substitute, pkgs	32	34019
" Talc, pkgs	44	17109
" Tragacanth, pkgs	227	53181
Gypsum, tons	....	150
" pkgs	100	71448
Hamburg Tea, pkgs	100	....
Hellebore Root, pkgs	7	2351
Hempseed, pkgs	2303	379302
Hoarhound, pkgs	10	2458
Hyosciamus, pkgs	11	3525
Iceland Moss, pkgs	5	1407
" " pkgs	3	....
Indigo, pkgs	1012	465701
" Extract, pkgs	23	....
" " pkgs	77	42879
Insect Powder, pkgs	59	11191
Iodine, pkgs	42	7058
Irish Moss, pkgs	12	1092
Iron Oxide, pkgs	56	11703
" " pkgs	20	....
Isinglass, pkgs	3	310
Jalap, pkgs	5	1029
Lakes, pkgs	5	923
Lavender Flowers, pkgs	10	2250
Laurel Leaves, pkgs	20	8287
Lead, pkgs	7053	909812
" Nitrate, pkgs	21	23172
Leeches, pkgs	24	..
Lemon Juice, pkgs	37	15565
" " pkgs	10	....
" Peel	20	1035
Licorice, pkgs	514	154862
" Root, pkgs	100	....
" " pkgs	664	285762
Lime Acetate, pkgs	20	24762
" Juice, pkgs	7	50
" Muri, pkgs	257	59619
Linseed, pkgs	25277 bush	76997
Logwood, tons	5731	....
" Extract, pkgs	322	154602
Lupulin, pkgs	1	147
Lycopodium, pkgs	3	1389
Madder, pkgs	473	805514
" Ext, pkgs	3	134
Magnesia, pkgs	25	23996
" Calcined, pkgs	21	....
" " pkgs	32	1686
" Carb, pkgs	203	29195
Manganese, pkgs	16	....
" pkgs	551	231
" Oxide, pkgs	6	530
Manna, pkgs	12	1522
Medicinal Beans, pkgs	1	55
" Flowers, pkgs	121	31157
" " pkgs	14	....
" Herbs, pkgs	42	..
" " pkgs	81	14581
" Leaves, pkgs	20	....
" " pkgs	172	67471
" Plants, pkgs	28	..
" Root, pkgs	44	....
" " pkgs	279	45661
" Salts, pkgs	2	110
" Seed, pkgs	44	9283
Milk Sugar, pkgs	2	213
Millet Seed, pkgs	100	10996
Musk, pkgs	2	27
Mustard Seed, pkgs	2471	489498
Natron, pkgs	1	35
Nitro Benzole, pkgs	30	3000
Nutmegs, pkgs	695	43119
NuxVomica, pkgs	140	16601
Ochre, pkgs	29	20197
Oil, Almonds, pkgs	32	4364
" Amber, pkgs	6	674
" Bergamot, pkgs	43	1670
" Cajeput, pkgs	4	130½
" Caraway, pkgs	13	650
" Cedar, pkgs	1	50
" Cinnamon, pkgs	1	17½
" Citronella, pkgs	84	4983
" Cocoanut, pkgs	448	250931
" " pkgs	9	....
" Cod, pkgs	206 gls	8704
" " Liver, pkgs	169	...
" " " pkgs	74 gls	2365
" Croton, pkgs	16	699
" Essential, pkgs	57	2934
" " pkgs	3	....
" Fennel, pkgs	1	110
" Geranium, pkgs	2	....
" Haarlem, pkgs	3	....
" Juniper, pkgs	8	952
" Laurel, pkgs	4	385
" Lavender, pkgs	10	1102
" Lemon, pkgs	153	4857
" Linseed, pkgs	4	639
" Malefern, pkgs	1	25
" Myrbane, pkgs	147	14700
" Nutmegs, pkgs	2	93½
" Olive, pkgs	364	20103
" Orange, pkgs	23	525
" Origanum, pkgs	80	1000
" " pkgs	15	..
" Palm, pkgs	67	108131
" Peanut, pkgs	2	2427
" Rape, pkgs	21 gls.	962
" " pkgs	40	....
" Rose, pkgs	1	....
" " pkgs	7	13744
" Sandal, pkgs	8	530
" Seal, pkgs	4 gls.	130
" Sesame, pkgs	50	18074
" Thyme, pkgs	18	1078
Opium, pkgs	131	19533½
Orange Apple, pkgs	4	1207
" Juice, pkgs	6	184
" Lead, pkgs	198	98560
" " pkgs	10	....
" Peel, pkgs	19	3392
Orchill pkgs	32	..
" pkgs	58	24162
" Weed, pkgs	29	19050
Orris Root, pkgs	63	13360
Paints, pkgs	80	....
Paris White, pkgs	263	252464
Patent Dryer, pkgs	5	1501
Pepper, pkgs	819	73778
Peppermint Leaves, pkgs	3	1265
Phosphorus, pkgs	52	5720
Pimento, pkgs	1877	289480
Plumbago, pkgs	4	....
" pkgs	1271	705160
Ponceau, pkgs	1	100
Potash, Bichrome, pkgs	502	412837
" Carb, pkgs	1	....
" Chlorate, pkgs	290	32480
" Chloride, pkgs	716	189168
" Muri, pkgs	966	....
" " pkgs	510	100480
" Prus, pkgs	20	10180
Potato Starch, pkgs	100	21658
Pumice Stone, pkgs	432	308664
" " pkgs	6073	..
Quicksilver	150	....
Quinine, pkgs	30	375
Rape Seed, pkgs	391	56092
Red Lead, pkgs	20	11465
Rhubarb, pkgs	25	4992
Rose Flowers, pkgs	4	441
" Leaves, pkgs	9	710
" Water, pkgs	15	....
Safflower Extract, pkgs	90	....
Saffron, pkgs	1	....
" pkgs	4	311
Sage, pkgs	50	23929
" Leaves, pkgs	50	25569
Salt Cake, pkgs	43	50450
Saltpetre, pkgs	2151	426095
Sandalwood	....	30664
Sapanwood	....	19800
Sarsaparilla, pkgs	54	....
" pkgs	450	78320
Savory Leaves, pkgs	5	1710
Senna, pkgs	83	16509
Shellac, pkgs	693	....
" pkgs	200	48260
Sienna, pkgs	26	11179
Soap, Castile, pkgs	12710	491574
Soda Ash, pkgs	10827	17244781
" Bi-Carb, pkgs	3110	365710
" Caustic, pkgs	5287	3176328
" Hypo, pkgs	118	22005
" Nitrate, pkgs	12950	3885520
" Sal, pkgs	13684	5456921
Sodium, Sulph, pkgs	10	4293
Sponges, pkgs	62	....
" pkgs	60	2292
Steel Blue, pkgs	8	880
St John's Bread, pkgs	10	....
" " "	143	27344
Storax, pkgs	5	1277
Strontia, pkgs	16	6084
Sugar of Milk, pkgs	10	1603
Sumac, pkgs	1731	....
" pkgs	15401	2476103
" Extract, pkgs	112	52965
Talc, pkgs	25	1918
" pkgs	12	....
Taraxici, pkgs	6	950
Terra Alba, pkgs	255	....
" " pkgs	860	555782
Thyme, pkgs	5	1539
Turmeric, pkgs	200	27603
Turkey Red, pkgs	10	7952
Ultramarine, pkgs	538	169546
Umber, pkgs	311	397174
Uva Ursi, pkgs	12	3222
Valerian Root, pkgs	10	1090
Vandyke Brown, pkgs	5	3777
Vanilla, pkgs	1	16
Varnish, pkgs	63 gls	2113½
Venice Turpentine, pkgs	126	18282
Venetian Red, pkgs	1400	258720
Verbasci Flowers, pkgs	3	560
Verdigris, pkgs	26	26094
Vermilion, pkgs	1	650
Wax, pkgs	25	3703
Wash Blue, pkgs	17	3800
White Lead, pkgs	897	254801
Wormseed, pkgs	7	2016
Wormwood, pkgs	3	568
Xylonite, pkgs		2797
Yolks, Eggs		4203
Zinc Oxide, pkgs	831	181718

BOSTON, Feb. 28, 1877.

Acid, Arsenic, pkgs	7	2500
" Carbolic, pkgs	2	....
" " pkgs	28	13358
" Oxalic, pkgs	82	52803
" Picric, pkgs	9	350
" Precip, pkgs	4	150
Albumen Blood, pkgs	30	14157
Alizarine, pkgs	6	331
Alum, pkgs	4	2331
" Cake, pkgs	60	....
" " pkgs	511	343220
Ammonia, Muri, pkgs	5	6119
Aniline Colors, pkgs	143	9074
" Oil, pkgs	70	9237
" Salts, pkgs	48	7281
Annatto, pkgs	1	....
Argols, pkgs	77	86451
" pkgs	3	..
" ½ Refined, pkgs	39	40823
Arrowroot, pkgs	5	....
Arsenic, pkgs	5	5200
Ashes, pkgs	15	12124
Barwood	....	60000
Berries, Persian, pkgs	246	7501
" " pkgs	40	....
Bicach, pkgs	3 93	2697689
Brimstone, tons	835	....
Canary Seed, pkgs	480	....
China Clay, pkgs	186 tons	99
Cochineal, pkgs	26	4928
Copper Prec., pkgs	90	62336
Chalk, pkgs	2	....
Clay, pkgs	110	133167
Cudbear, pkgs	14	12686
Dyewood, pkgs	24	10413
" Ext, pkgs	10	8455
Fustic, tons	112	....
" Ext, pkgs	46	21742
Gambier, pkgs	4634	776329
Garancine, pkgs	70	100549
Gelatine, pkgs	6	....
" pkgs	5	663
Glucose, pkgs	10	....
Glycerine, pkgs	1	....
" pkgs	1	56
Grease, pkgs	....	86300
" pkgs	1080	418815
Gum, Arabic, pkgs	15	4627
" Benzoin, pkgs	2	540
" Copal	....	75171
" " pkgs	30	11856
" Gulac, bags	141	104184
" Senegal, pkgs	176	30816
" Tragacanth, pkgs	101	18860
Hake Sounds, pkgs	1	94
Indigo, pkgs	128	38657
" pkgs	30	....
" Extract, pkgs	80	49979
Insect Powder, pkgs	5	617
Lac Dye, pkgs	3	954
Lead Nitrate, pkgs	5	4766
Lime Acetate, pkgs	150	113167
Logwood, tons	2884	....
Madder, pkgs	65	90811
Myrabolanes, pkgs	75	12462
Oil, Almond, pkgs	2	....
" " pkgs	6	525
" Castor, pkgs	1	..
" Cod, pkgs	57 gls.	2485
" " Liver, pkgs	35	....
" Essential	1	13½
" Geranium, lbs	..	101
" Lavender, pkgs	3	112
" Lemon, pkgs	18	....
" " pkgs	11	311
" Palm pkgs	591 gls.	91349
Opium, pkgs	15	2250
Orchill, pkgs	91	12697
Paint, pkgs	30	....
Potash, Bicarb, pkgs	30	24581
" Bichrome, pkgs	19	15496
" Carbonate, pkgs	91	51440
" Chlorate, pkgs	210	29758
Rapeseed, pkgs	32	7170
Safflower, pkgs	25	7500
Salt Cake, pkgs	28	21298
Saltpetre, pkgs	1051	217393
Sapanwood, pkgs	197	37296
"	....	62656
Sanderswood	....	43696
Sarsaparilla, pkgs	33	4397
Soda Ash, pkgs	1750	2608822
" Bicarb, pkgs	1533	173333

ROBERT B. BROWN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRILLIANT CASTOR OIL,

ST. LOUIS.

W. H. Schieffelin & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS,

Medicines, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Essential Oils, Corks, Sponges, &c, &c.

—:o:—

Proprietors or Wholesale Agents for the following:

KIDDER'S Tartaric Acid, [Sal Rochelle, and Seidlitz Mixture.

ANDERSON'S Rheumatic Balsam.

CAPE ANN Isinglass.

SWAIM'S Panacea.

P. MOLLER'S purest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

GIRONDIN Disinfectant.

SWIFT'S Drug Mills.

COLTON'S Dentonic for the Teeth.

STEINER'S Phosphor Paste.

R. W. GARDINER'S Special Preparations,

S. F. DE PASQUALE & BROTHER'S Messina, Purest Oil of Bergamot, Lemon and Orange.

SOLUBLE COATED PILLS—All Officinal Formulas.

DRUG MARKET.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g, April 3.

There has been but little change in the market for the past week and very little activity is to be noted. The weather has no doubt something to do with this lack of trade, but the complaint is again being heard of dull trade. There are a few who report an increase in their orders and they appear to be doing a considerable business, but the majority report the demand small. Goods are being taken in small parcels and stocks are being worked off in this way. The only item of interest is the movement in ergot which we notice below. Prices for most descriptions of goods are steady, though some few show a decline, The importations are still large, and most of them are going into store.

Opium is in rather better demand, and there is a fair amount of trade doing. This is for jobbing parcels, however, and case lots are quiet. Bonded parcels are still held at $4 75, but there is no demand at the moment. Jobbing parcels are still quoted at $6 by holders, but this can be shaded, and $5 90@5 95 will buy a fair sized parcel. Powdered is quoted at $7 75.

Morphine is in fair request and rather firmer in price, and holders are now asking $4 50@4 60, with sales at both figures. Manufacturers are quoting the same according to quantity.

Quinine following our last became somewhat easier in price and parcels were sold down to $4@4 10, but has again become firmer in price and rapidly advanced to $4 50 @4 75, and yesterday holders again advanced their prices and nothing was to be had under $5, and this is the figure at the close, and parcels for present wants were taken to-day at this figure. Buyers are taking but very sparingly and are not disposed to purchase only as wanted, as they have no confidence in the permanence of the advance. Manufacturers are not offering at the moment.

Quicksilver has ruled rather quiet in a round way, and but few inquiries are to be noted. Prices are about as last, and are quoted at 48@50c as to quantity, but for a parcel these figures can be shaded. Some parcels came to hand during the week, of which one parcel went to a dealer and the other to a manufacturer.

Oil croton is selling fairly and rules steady in price, holders still quoting $2 15.

Sassafras bark still sells freely, and prices are steady in tone, holders quoting 6¼c, with further sales of 1000 lbs at this figure.

Camphor is selling freely and is again lower in price and parcels are now to be had as low as 31c, and we hear of 10 bbl parcels being taken at this figure. One of the principal manufacturers, however, is still firm as to price and refuses to accept less than 31½c

Beeswax is selling fairly and rules steady in price, holders asking 32@33c.

Arnica flowers have been in active demand and parcels have been taken, in all about 40 bales, and prices are now ruling firm in tone, holders asking 14@14½c. The stock is scarce and rapidly becoming used up, with but few parcels coming to hand.

Dandelion root is a shade off and can now be had at 12c, with sales of 200 lb lots at this figure.

Balsam copaiba is in rather small demand at the moment, and prices are a shade weaker from first hands. The stock is still large, with full parcels still coming to hand and holders would make a concession to effect sales. Jobbing lots are also quiet, and 42c will buy small parcels.

Balsam tolu is in full supply, and it is difficult to give a reliable quotation. Holders are still quoting $1 75 gold, with some parcels held for $2 gold, but we hear that $1 62½ gold will buy a parcel, and even an order could be filled at $1 50 gold, but there have been no sales that we hear of.

Shellac still rules dull and weak. There have been no transactions in a large way, and the only parcels being taken are for jobbing wants. Prices are weak in tone, and holders are now willing sellers at 30c for D C, 25c for V S O, and 18c for garnet Buttonlac is scarce and high, and only one lot is offering, which is held at 28c gold.

Tonca beans are in light demand, but are steady in price at 80c. A large parcel is said to be on the way.

Mercurials are quiet and in small demand.

Cuttlefish is jobbing in small parcels, and is a shade easier in price, with sales of 3 strap parcels at 28c.

Quassia chips are jobbing in 10 bbl lots at 6c.

American saffron is unchanged in price and can be had at 20c, with sales of 3 bbls at this figure. Some holders ask a higher figure.

Ergot has been in speculative demand, and sales and resales have been made of lots in all of about 10000 lbs, and the stock is now mostly held by one or two parties who now asks 75c@$1, but we hear of some few sales still making at 50c, and further parcels can be had at this figure at the close.

Chloroform is easy in price, and can now be had at 88c.

Select licorice root is held at 7c, with sales of 1000 lb lots at this figure.

Insect powder is in jobbing request and Persian is being taken in small parcels at 37c

Juniper berries are jobbing in 10 bag lots at 3½c.

Cod liver oil is selling fairly and is steady in price at $1 25, with sales of 3 bbl parcels at this figure. Prime brands are quoted higher.

Castile soap has come to hand quite freely during the past week, and with only a small demand holders are inclined to make a concession to effect sales. Mottled is being taken in 50 box parcels at 8½c, and we hear that a large parcel can be had at a shade less; we also heard of a parcel of 500 bxs being taken on private terms. White is being taken rather more freely and a shade easier in price, and 50 box parcels are now moving at 15½c.

Castor oil has been in small demand chiefly for jobbing parcels. The demand is only moderate, but prices are steady in tone holders asking 14½c. The reports from the West are that the crop of beans is short and we give the receipts at St Louis for the past two years, which show a large deficiency. The crop does not come to market before September.

	Crop 1875.	Crop 1876.
September	29,457 bush	19,533 bush.
October	127,917 "	53,076 "
November	81,843 "	51,980 "
December	30,936 "	18,756 "
January	19,725 "	7,548 "
February	4,440 "	1,593 "
March	9,180 "	960 "
Total	303,498 "	153,396 "

Actual shortage to date, 150,102 bushels; equivalent to shortage in oil of about 7600 barrels. It is also said that the Indian crop will be fifty per cent short.

Canary seed is coming to hand quite freely, and with full supplies the ideas of buyers are inclining to easier figures. Holders are still quoting $2@2 25 as to quality, with a small jobbing trade being transacted. We hear that a round lot of about 500 bags was sold at a low figure but could not trace it.

Hempseed are being taken in small parcels and prices are unchanged, holders still asking $1 50@1 60. A large parcel could be had at less.

Glucose is being taken in a fair way but the demand is not large at the moment; holders are steady as to price and are quoting 5¾c for prime German, and some parties are asking 6c which is paid only for single casks. The sales are small in all about 40 casks.

Grape sugar is also ruling quiet and rather nominal at 5¾c, only a few parcels being disposed of. The American is beginning to come more freely, and can be had about 1c below above quotation.

Borax is being taken to a fair extent, and prices are ruling steady in tone at 10c for city. Sales 40 bbls.

Orange peel is in better request, and parcels to a fair extent have been disposed of; holders are asking 7½@8c, with sales of 1000 lbs at these figures. We also heard of a lot of 2500 lbs on private terms.

Chamomile flowers are still quiet, and only a jobbing trade is to be noted. Prices are unchanged and nominal in price at about 23c for German, though for a parcel this could be shaded.

Chloral hydrate is selling freely and rules steady in price, as dealers are well sold up; quotations are $1 65@1 80, as to brand.

Spices have been in rather fair demand during the week, but only for small parcels; large lots are not moving; prices are steady. however, and are unchanged. Mace is held at 90c for prime, and 75@80c for grinding quality. Cloves can be had at 40c for a prime article; stems quiet at 14½@15c. Nutmegs dull but steady at 85@95c for fair to prime. Pimento 12½@13c as to quality, Cassia is dull but unchanged at 21½@22c for China and Batavia; Saigon 35@37½c. Ginger in full supply, and held at 6¾@7c for Calcutta, and 8c for African. Pepper in better request at 13½@13¾c for Sumatra and Singapore; white 22½@23c, all gold.

Essential oils are quiet and easy in price for most articles.

Anise is selling in small parcels as wanted at $1 45 gold.

Bergamot is a shade easier in price, and only small sales are making at $3 80@3 85 gold, as to brand.

Citronella has become scarce, and with some fair sales prices for native have been advanced. and holders are now firm at 85@87½c. Winter's is quiet and nominal.

Clove is held at $4 80, with sales of a few 50 lb parcels at this figure. We heard that one party was offering at $2 70, but could not verify the report

Pennyroyal is steady in price, and 50 lb lots are being taken at $3.

Peppermint is easy for pure tin oil, with only a small demand, which is being supplied at $2 60. Case oil is quiet and nominal.

Wintergreen is dull and nominal at $2 50.

Powdered Ext. of Licorice, Licorice Lozenges,

5 and 10 lb. boxes.

M. & R. Extract of Licorice,

6 to 16 sticks to a pound.

For sale by CHAS. H. RUTHERFORD, No. 9 Gold street, New York

THE GEM TOOTH-PICK.

A handsome nickel plated case with quill pick.

THIS LITTLE ARTICLE HAS REAL MERIT.

Every person should have one.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY CITY.

Price $1 per doz.—Discount in quantities.

Address, GEM TOOTH PICK CO.

Box 4120, N. Y. P. O.

DRUG PRICE CURRENT,

IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

Alcohol, 95 per cent., ₱ gal			2 08
Aloes, Cape (currency), ₱ lb	13	@	18
" Socotrine	35	@	50
" Socotrine, powdered	38	@	50
" Barbadoes	25	@	30
" Curacoa	18	@	22½
Ammonium, bromide		@	65
" iodide	44	@	45
Antimony, Regulus of gold		@	14½
" powdered, common		@	2
Arsenic, Powdered, gold			2½
" Red gold	12½	@	13
Arnica Flowers	14	@	14½
Arrowroot, Bermuda		@	50
" St. Vincent	14	@	15
" Jamaica	20	@	
" E. I	5½	@	
Balsam Capivi		@	42
" Fir, Canada, per gallon	1 90	@	2 00
" Peru gold		@	1 60
" Tolu	1 75	@	1 80
Bark, Petayo	40	@	60
" Sassafras, per lb	6	@	6½
" Cascarilla "		@	7
" Red Quill " best	1 00	@	
" " " powdered	1 00	@	1 10
" Yellow, ₱ lb	3½	@	20
" Angostura	25	@	35
" Calisaya	1 00	@	1 85
" Elm	9	@	11
Bay Rum, ₱ gal gold	2 25	@	
Bromide Potash	60	@	68
Berries, Juniper	2	@	4
Brimstone, Am. Roll, ₱ lb, less 2 ₱ c		@	3
" Flor Sulphur, " "		@	3½
Buchu Leaves, short		@	7½
" " long	55	@	60
Blue Mass		@	
" American		@	40
Burgundy Pitch		@	5½
Cantharides	1 10	@	1 20
Carbolic Acid, prime	58	@	65
Chloral Hydrate, bottles		@	1 80
" " Saame's		@	1 65
"		@	1 80
Chloroform		@	88
Chamomile Flowers, German	25	@	30
" Roman	30	@	75
Calomel		@	72
Cassia buds cy.		@	30
Cubebs		@	9
Cuttlefish bone		@	28
Ergot	65	@	75
Gelatine, Cox., gold	18 75	@	
" French	60	@	90
Ginger African (gold) ₱ lb		@	8
" " powdered	15	@	16
" Jamaica, bleached, ₱ lb	17	@	17½
" " powdered		@	22
" Cochin	10½	@	12
" East India, gold		@	6½
Ginseng, Western	1 10	@	1 25
" Southern	1 10	@	1 25
Glucose	5½	@	6½
Grape Sugar		@	6½
Gum Arabic, 1st, Picked	40	@	45
" " 2d "	35	@	
" " 3d "	27	@	
" " 4th "	21	@	
" Sorts (currency)	20	@	22
" Powdered White	30	@	50
" Gedda (gold)	6¼	@	7
" Gamboge	58	@	62½
" Mastic	1 90	@	2 00
" Myrrh, East India	32½	@	
" " Turkey	35	@	
" Olibanum	15	@	22
" Senegal	15	@	18
" Shellac, D. C		@	30
" " V. S. O		@	25
" " F. A. B		@	18
" Tragacanth, Sorts	25	@	55
" " White Flakey	70	@	1 10
" " mixed	50	@	60
" Assafoetida	15	@	16
" Benzoin	55	@	60
" Camphor	31	@	31½
" Elemi Aromatic	29	@	
" Euphorbium	8	@	10
" Galbanum	57½	@	60
" Guiac	40	@	45
Kino	12	@	16
" Copal, Sierra Leone	18	@	34
" " North Coast cleaned	35	@	45
" " Benguela	60	@	65
" Kowrie, dust and ordinary	6	@	10
" " good scraped	10	@	12
" " chiseled	14	@	16
" " selected	16	@	19
Glycerine German		@	22
" (English cases)	75	@	77
Hartmann, Laist & Co's distilled, chem. pure, 30° Beaume.	21	@	22
" W J M Gordon	21	@	22
Haarlem Oil		@	3 50
Insect powder, pure Persian	35	@	37
" Dalmatian	40	@	
Iodine potass., American	3 50	@	3 75
Iodine resublimed	3 75	@	4 00
Isinglass, American prime	1 40	@	
"	1 25	@	
" German	1 25	@	
" Russian prime	3 50	@	5 50
Kreosote	85	@	
Lavendar Flowers	4½	@	
Lunar Caustic		@	89
Licorice Paste, Calabria Pignatelli, c'y.	34	@	
" " Sicily	24	@	25
" " Spanish Solid (gold)	27	@	28
" " Greek (gold)	19	@	20
" " Brand A.O.S	15	@	
" " Scudder's Stick	28½	@	30
" " Favorite		@	25
" Root	5	@	12
" " powdered	6½	@	
Lycopodium	31	@	32

Magnesia carb. (currency)		24 @ 36
" " (gold)		@
" calcined (gold)		@ 65
Morphine, sulphate, ℔ oz.		@4 50
Moss Iceland		4½@
" Irish		6 @ 10
Musk, Chinese, grain		@ 35
" Tonquin, pods	9 00	@10
" Truegrain		@20 00
Nitrous Ether		@ 34
Nux Vomica, pockets		5 @ 6
" " powdered, ℔ lb		19 @ 20
Oil Anise	gold	@1 45
do Almonds, Bitter		5 75@6 00
do " Sweet		30 @ 41
do " Mazzurana		7 50@
do Bay		18 00@20 00
do Bergamot, Sanderson's (gold)		@3 85
do " N.A. & Co.(gold)		@3 80
" Jaegers (gold		@3 85
do Black Pepper		1 00 @
do Cassia (gold)		90 @
do Castor Baker, A A		14½@ 15
do do Western		14½@ 15
do Citronella, Native		85 @ 87½
do " Winters'		@ 90
do Clove		@2 87½
do Calepnt		@ 1 50
do Croton, English		2 15 @
do do Chaff, Ger., 10 lb cans		@1 00
do Fennel		1 50 @2 25
do " Chaff		@1 50
do " sweet, French		@3 50
do Geranium, Rose		4 50 @10 00
do " French		12 00 @
do Ginger		@ 16 00
do do Grass		@
do Horsemint, pure		2 50@4 00
do Hemlock, pure		@ 80
do Lavender		75 @1 25
do do Douce, Chiris'		@2 00
do do Forte, Chiris'		@1 75
do do " Flamont		@ 85
do do Garden, best		@1 25
do do Flowers		1 85@
do Lemon Sanderson's (gold)		2 87½@3 00
do " N. A. & Co. (gold)		@2 87½
do " Jaegers (gold)		@
do Lemongrass, Wintcrs		1 75 @
do " Native		1 20 @1 25
do Marjolaine, French, best		@
do do do		@
do Melisse		@6 00
do Myrbane, English		42 @
do do German		@ 48
do do American		38 @ 39
do Nutmegs		@4 75
do Neroli, ℔ lb		@48 00
do Origanum, Frenca, ℔ lb		@ 36
do Orange, sweet, San's, 20 lb cans, gld.		@2 62½
do do do N, A & Co's do, gld.		@2 6
do do bitter (gold)		@5 75
do do Jaegers, gold		@2 75
do Peppermint, H G Hotchkiss', cs.		@3 75
do " Pure		@2 60
do " Hale & P, cs.		@3 75
do Pennyroyal		@3 00
do Rose Kissanlik, gold		@6 50
do Rosemary		45 @1 25
do Sesame, per gallon		1 22½@1 25
do Sassafras		@45
do Spearmint		2 50@3 75
do " cases		@4 00
do Wintergreen		@2 50
do Wormseed		2 35 @2 40
Opium, Turkey in bond (gold)		@4 75
" powdered		@7 75
" as wanted		@6 00
Orange peel		7½@ 8
" " ground		11 @ 12
Phosphorus		@ 95
Quicksilver (gold)		48 @ 50
Quinine, American, ℔ oz		4 75@5 00
Red Precipitate		@ 80
Roots, Colombo		@ 8
" Belladonna		@ 16
" Galangal		10 @ 11
" Gentian		5½@ 6
Ipecacuanha, Rio (gold)		@1 40
" Jalap, Vera Cruz		25 @ 30
" Orris, Florentine		18 @ 24
" " Verona		11 @ 13
" Rhubarb, E. I., prime		70 @1 50
" " Dutch, trimmed		@4 50
" Sarsaparilla, Honduras best		28 @ 29
" " Mexican		@ 13½
" Squills, white		3½@ 9
" Valerian, English, true		19 @ 20
" " Vermont		@ 16
" German		13 @ 14
" Seneka		@ 82½
" Snake, Virginia		14 @ 24
" Aconite		@ 18
" Alkanet		@ 12
" Althea		18 @ 24
" Calamus split		13 @ 15
" " split and peeled		35 @ 37½
" Golden Seal		@ 17½
" Pink		@ 19
" Rhatany		12½@ 15
Rose Leaves		90 @1 00
Rosemary Flowers		97½@
Saffron, American, bbls		@ 20
do Mexican		18 @ 20
do Spanish		7 25@8 00
Sage		4½@ 5
Salicylic Acid		@4 00
Sallcine,		@32 00
Santonine		@16 20
Sugar of Milk		42½@
" powdered		48 @ 50
Seeds, Anise, German		9 @ 11
" " Italian		@ 13½
" " Spanish		12 @ 13
Cardamom, Malabar		1 25 @1 45
" " Aleppy		1 10 @1 30
" Canary		2 10@2 25
" Caraway, Dutch		@ 11½
" " German		@ 10½
" Coriander		7½@ 8
Colchicum		@ 25
Cummin		7 @ 8
Fennel		11 @ 13
" Hemp		1 50@1 55
" Mustard, Cal., white		@ 9
" brown		@ 7
" Trieste		8 @ 8½
" " English, yellow		9 @ 9½
" " German, yellow		9 @
" Rape English, per bushel		3 15@3 25
" " German		@ 3 25
Senna, Alexandria		@ 25
" East India		9 @ 12
" Tinavelly		12 @ 15
Soap, Castile, mottled	cy	@ 8¾
" Conti's white		@ 15¼
Tonqua Beans		70 @ 90
Vanilla Beans, Mexican,		14 00@18 00
Venice Turpentine		@ 19
Wax, Brown Southern		32 @ 32½
do " Western		31½@ 32
do White, pure		@ 50
do Sunbleached		@ 45
Wood, Naptha, Crude		60 @ 65
" " Refined		85 @1 05

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Price List of Sponges.

	Per lb.
Glove	25 @ 60
Slate	50 @ 70
Carriage, yellow	30 @ 70
Velvet	30 @ 70
Brown, S W	65 @ 90
Nassau, S W	$1 10 @1 15
Florida, S W	1 30 @1 50
Reef, No. 2	65 @ 90
" No. 1	1 15 @1 20
Coupee, Bathing	1 15 @2 00
Small "	1 15 @2 00
Forme "	1 50 @3 50
Zimoca, small	1 15 @1 25
" " and medium	1 50 @3 00
Potters	2 75 @4 50

:o:

Proprietary Articles, &c.

ALLCOCK'S Plasters	per gro	13 50
Allen's Lung Balsam	"	73 00
Ayer's Cherry Pectorial	"	93 50
" Sarsaparilla	"	93 00
" Pills		17 00
BARRY'S Tricopherous	"	89 00
Barnes' Magnolia Water	"	79 00
Batchelor's Hair Dye	"	87 00
Backman's Balsam		34 50
Boraxine, Cook's	"	20 00
Brown's Chlorodyne	"	51 00
Brown's Ess. of Ginger	"	42 50
Brandreth's Pills	"	12 50
Bromo Chloralum	"	44 00
Bryan's Wafers		34 50
Burdsall's Arnica Liniment	"	33 50
Buckingham's Whisker Dye	"	42 50
Brown's Extract Valerian	"	36 60
Blueing, 2 oz., Bixby's, 33 per		
Camphor Ice, C. H. & Co.'s	"	18 00
" " Baker's	"	13 50
" " Henry's		16 00
" " Hegeman's	"	18 50
Carbolic Soap Toilet. No. 3	"	22 50
" " Laundry	lb	15
Cod Liver Oil, Baker's	per gross	72 00
" " Fougera's	"	129 60
" " Hegeman's	"	74 50
" " Moller's	"	72 00
" " Roger's	"	68 00
Nichols'	"	74 50
Wilbor's	"	99 00
" Carbol'd, Wilson's	"	72 00
" " De Jongh's, in cs, 100 bot	gold.	84 00
" " Cook's	"	80 00
" " McKesson & Robbins		72 00
" " Caswell, H. & Co		74 60
Cough Cure, U. S. Cook's		17 00
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure	"	84 00
" Cough Balsam	"	30 78
Constantine Tar Soap		17 00
Cooper's Magnetic Balm		21 00
Costar's Rat Exterminator		16 00
Costar's Bed Bug Liquid		16 00
Costar's Insect Powder		16 00
Costar's Corn Solvent		15 00
DEEMS' Hepatic Pills	"	15 75
Danziger's Fever & Ague Powders	per gro.	90 00
Drake's Plantation Bitters	per doz.	6 25
Dodd's Nervine	per gross.	80 00
Dalley's Pain Extractor	"	21 00
Duponcoe' Pills	"	80 00
ELLIS' Magnesia, Citrate	"	28 00
FOSGATE'S Cordial		31 00
Florida Water, M. & L		72 00
GEDNEY'S Capsules: op. No. 1, 10 50 / No. 2, 19 50 C & C. / No. 3, 29 00 (No. 1, 15 00) (No. 2, 30 00) (No. 3, 45 00)		Less 15 per cent.
Greene's Powders, Toilet and Nursery	per doz	1 50
" Hair, Blonde & Dm'd	"	2 50
Grosvenor Belladona plasters, doz	"	10 20
HAARLEM OIL		5 25
" " Sylvester's imp		24 00
Hagan's Magnolia Balm	"	60 00
Helmbold's Buchu		93 00
" Sarsaparilla	"	105 00
" Rose Wash	"	46 00
" Grape Pills	"	39 00
Hoofland's Bitters	"	93 00
" Tonic	"	135 00
Holloway's Confections	"	15 50
" Ointment	"	20 00
" Pills	"	20 00
Hosford's Acid Phosphates	"	60 00
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters	per doz.	8 25
Hurley's Worm Candy	"	15 00
Husband's Magnesia	"	34 00
Imp. Granum, small		6 00
" bag, " large		10 00
JAYNE'S Expectorant	"	86 40
" Sanative Pills	"	18 90
Jackson's Fly Paper	per ream.	5 00
Jouvin's Kid Glove Cleaner		21 00
KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery, p.gr,		150 00
" Salt Rheum Ointment	"	45 00
King of the Blood	"	84 00
LAIRD'S Bloom of Youth		63 00
Liquid Lightning Stove Polish	"	12 00
Liebig's Meat Extract ½'s pkgs		54 00
¼'s "		102
MATHEY Cayius' Capsule	per doz.	7 20
Martin's Ess. of Jamaica Ginger	"	32 40
" Nerve & Bone Liniment	"	16 50
Malt Ext Trommer's	per gross	84 00
" " Loefiund's, Conc	"	66 00
" " " Pyro Iron Iod. do., and Hypo Lime		90 00
" " " Cit., Iron Quin. Pepsin	"	96 00
" " " Conc. food for Infants	"	66 90
" " " Ext. of Malt, Lozenges	"	20 00
McLane's Pills	"	17 00
" Vermifuge	"	17 00
Marchisi's Catholicon	"	171 00
Marshall's "	"	100 00
Sterling's Ambrosia	"	9 00
Seabury & J.'s Arnica Plasters	"	9 00
" I. R. P. "	"	8 00
" P. M. "	"	9 00
Shepard's Wahoo Bitters, small	"	36 00
" " " large	"	72 00
" Sure Catarrh Cure	"	36 00
" Ague Pills	"	36 00
Schenck's Syrup	per doz.	11 50
" Tonic	"	11 50
" Pills	per gross.	17 20
" Cal Syrup	" "	138 00
" Sea Weed Tonic	" "	138 00
Sanford's Invigorator,		100 00
Seidlitz Powders (regular)	"	35 00
" " (extra)	"	42 00
Shallenberger Pills		108 00
Sylvester's Benzine		9 00
Simmon's Liver Regulator		81 00
Star Dye Colors, for family use.	"	20 00
TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla	"	111 00
Thompson's Barosma	"	86 00
Tarrant's Aperient		96 00
Thompson's Eye Water, Troy.	"	16 20
Tobias' Venetian Liniment	"	45 00
Trask's Ointment	"	21 00
Thurston's Tooth Powder		19 50
Thompson's Pomade Opt.		21 00
VALENTINE'S Meat Juice	"	96 00
Velpeaus' Pepsine	"	72 00
Wishart's Pine Tree Cordial	"	57 00
Wistar's Balsam	"	93 00
Wright's Pills, plain		15 50
" S. C.	"	16 50

FINE CHEMICALS.

These are list prices, and jobbers have a margin of @10 per cent.

ACID, acetic, U. S. P	lb	20
" " (C. P) per lb		35
" benzoic, English	oz	30
" boracic	lb	65
" butyric	lb	9 00
" chromic	oz	25
" Gallic, in oz vials	oz	16
" in bulk	lb	1 95
" hydrocyanic, diluted, U. S. P.	oz	7
" hypophosphorous, solut	lb	3 00
" " "	oz	20
" lactic, concentrated		36
" " diluted	oz	15
" muriatic, chem. pure	lb	27
" " commercial, in carboys	lb	9½
" " " pale	lb	3
" nitric, chem. pure	lb	29
" nitrous, fuming	lb	20
" phosphoric, glacial	lb	1 25
" " "	oz	11
" diluted, U. S. P.	lb	22
Acid, pyrogallic	oz	45
" succinic	oz	45
sulphurous, solution	lb	20
tannic	lb	1 25
" Valerianic	oz	40
Aconita, in ½ oz vials	½ oz	2 10
Aloin	oz	2 25
Alum	lb	2½
" Chrome	lb	50
" Ammonio-ferric	lb	70
" " " 4oz vials	oz	7
Ammonia, water of, U. S. P.	lb	6
" stronger, U. S. P.	lb	20
" spirit	lb	44
" aromatic	l	40
Ammonium, Arseniate	oz	40
" Benzoate	oz	60
" Bromide	lb	80
" in oz vials	oz	7
Chloride, powdered	lb	24
" granular	lb	36
Citrate	oz	16
Hydrosulphuret	lb	60
" Hypophosphite	lb	4 25
" in oz vials	oz	28
" Iodide	oz	47
" Nitrate, crystals	lb	36
" fused	lb	36
" granular	lb	36
" Oxalate	lb	1 25
Ammonium Phosphate	lb	1 25
" Sulphate [in casks, 5½]	lb	7½
" Sulpho-carbolate	oz	20
" Valerianate, crystals	oz	40
Amygdalin, ¼ths	oz	2 75
Amyl, Acetate of oxide	lb	3 25
" Nitrite	oz	40
Antimony, Chloride, crystals	lb	3 25
Solution (butter of antim.)	lb	25
" Diaphoretic	lb	1 75
" Oxide, white	lb	75
" Sulphurated (Precip. Sulph)	lb	55
" Potassium, Tart., powd	lb	75
" " " crystals	lb	85
Arsenic, Solution (Fowler's)	lb	12
" Iodide	oz	55
" Mercury Iodide Sol (Donovan's)	lb	30
Asparagin, ¼ths	oz	2 75
Atropia, in ¼ oz vials	oz	18 00
" Sulphate, in ¼ oz vials	oz	17 00
" Valerianate	oz	18 00
BARIUM, Acetate	oz	20
" Carbonate	lb	95
" Chloride, re-crystallized	lb	25
" Nitrate	lb	23
" Oxide (baryta, pure)	oz	25
Bebeerine, pure	oz	2 80
" Sulphate	oz	2 00
Bismuth	lb	2 05
" Citrate	oz	40
" & Ammonia Citrate	oz	40
" " " solution	lt	40
" Oxychloride	lb	2 05
" Subcarbonate	lb	2 80
" Subnitrate	lb	2 05
" Tannate	oz	55
" Valerianate, ¼ oz vials	oz	1 00
Black Drop	lb	2 50
Blue Pill, in lb jars	lb	48
" " powdered, in 1 lb bottles	lb	73
Blue Vitriol, in casks and bbls	lb	9
Bromine	lb	80
"	oz	8
Brucia	oz	3 25
" Sulphate	oz	3 25
CADMIUM	lb	3 25
" Bromide	oz	27
" Iodide	oz	50
" Sulphate	oz	25
Caffein	oz	3 50
" Citrate	oz	3 50
Calcium, Bromide	oz	15
" "	lb	2 00
" Carb. precip	lb	15
" Chloride	lb	60
" Hypophosphite	lb	2 75
" " in oz vials	oz	18
" Sodium Hypophosphite	lb	4 50
" " " in oz vials	oz	50
Calcium Iodide	oz	45
" Phosphate, precip.	lb	35
" Sulphite	lb	25
" " in 10 oz bottles	doz	2 00
" " in 10 oz cartons	doz	2 00
" Sulpho-carbolate	oz	20
" Sulphuret	oz	7
Calomel, Hydrosublimed, in 25 lb bxs	lb	78
" " in lb bottles	lb	78
Camphor, Mono-bromated	oz	60
Carbon, bisulphuret	lb	36
Carbonate of ammonia (re-sublimed		75
Cerium, Nitrate	oz	70
" Oxalate	oz	94
Chinoidine, Purified	lb	1 85
"	oz	
Chloroform	lb	90
Chromium, Chloride, Solution	oz	30
Cinchonia, in oz vials	oz	40
" Sulph, in oz vials	oz	35
Cinchonidia, Sulph.	oz	80
Cinnabar	lb	1 50
Citrine Ointment	lb	40
Codeia, in ¼ oz vials	oz	5 50
Collodion	lb	95
" Cantharidal	lb	2 00
Copper, Ammoniated	l	1 00
" Arseniate	o	45
" Arsenite	oz	30
" Cyanide	oz	30
Iodide	oz	80
" Nitrate	lb	
" Oxide, black	lb	1 75
" " in oz vials	oz	14
" Sulphate (see Blue Vitriol) purified	lb	25
Corrosive Sublimate, in 25 lb boxes	lb	69
Creosote Commercial	lb	95
Crocus Martis	lb	13
" Metallorum, powdered	lb	40
Cubebin, ¼ths	oz	
DELPHINIA, ¼ oz vials	¼ oz	
Dextrin	lb	14
Dover's Powder	lb	1 80
ELATERIUM	oz	6 50
Emetia, ¼ oz vials	oz	3 25
Epsom Salt	lb	9½
Ergotin, ¼ oz vials	oz	80

Ether, Acetic	lb	80
Butyraceous	lb	1 80
Butyric	lb	2 70
Chloric	lb	80
" concentrated		1 00
Ether Spt. Nitr. U. S. P., in carb	lb	44
" Sulphuric, U. S. P., in carboys	lb	60
" " washed, Letheon	lb	65
" " concentrated	lb	68
Extract Cinchona, precipitated	lb	1 85
" " oz pots	oz	16
" Opium, 1 oz jars	oz	1 25
" Nux Vomica		30
GLYCERIN, pure	lb	70
Gold, Chloride, 15 grain bottles	doz	5 80
" Sodium, Chloride	doz	2 90
" Oxide, 15 grain bottles	doz	12 00
" " ½ oz vials	doz	28 50
Garnville's Lotion	lb	
HOFFMANN'S ANODYNE	lb	43
" Resublimed	lb	8
" Bromide	oz	95
" " Solution, 15 per cent.	oz	
" Chloride	oz	
Iodoform	oz	80
Iron, cholized, Limatura	lb	35
" Ammoniated, Flores Martiales	lb	35
" Arseniate, in oz vials	oz	30
" Bromide, in oz vials	oz	20
" Carb Drops, Rubigo Ferri	lb	16
" Carb Precip	lb	20
" " " 100 lbs	lb	19
" " Proto, Vallett's Mass, bulk	lb	40
" Citrate, U. S. P	lb	92
" " " in oz vials	oz	8
" " Soluble	lb	1 0
and Ammonium, Citrate	lb	1 00
and Magnesium, Citrate	oz	8
and Manganese, Citrate	oz	8
and Quinia, Citrate, Sol	lb	7 50
and Strychnia, Citrate	oz	20
Chloride	lb	70
" Solut, for making tinct	pint	28
Chloride, Tinct., in carbs 40	lb	36
" Ferrocyanide	lb	95
" " in oz vials	oz	7
" Hydr. Oxide, Ant. for Arsenic	lb	40
" Hypophosphite	lb	5 00
" " in oz vials	oz	38
Iron, Iodide, in oz vials	oz	40
" " Syrup, U. S. P	lb	50
" Lactate, in oz vials	oz	12
" Nitrate, in carboys, 10	lb	11
" Oxide, Black	lb	40
" Fernitrate, Solution	lb	35
" Phosphate	lb	55
" Pyrophosphate, Plates	lb	92
" " " in oz vials	oz	8
" Reduced, Iron by hydrogen	lb	1 40
" " in oz vials	oz	1
Iron Sulphate, Crystals	lb	
" " in bbls	lb	
" Dried	lb	
Subsulph, Monsel's Powder	lb	
" " " in oz vials	oz	
" Sol., U. S. P., Monsel's Solution	lb	
and Ammonium, Proto-sulphate	lb	
" Sulpho-Carbolate	oz	20
" Sulphuret	lb	
Tannate	oz	35
and Ammonium, Tartrate	lb	90
" " in oz vials	oz	8
and Potassium, Tartrate, powd	lb	70
" " plates	lb	85
" " oz vials	oz	9
on, Tersulphate, Sol., U. S. P	lb	25
" Valerianate, oz vials	oz	35
¼ and ½ oz vials	oz	35
KERMES MINERAL	lb	1 80
LACTUCARIUM		3 25
" oz	oz	95
Lap s Calaminaris	lb	7
Lead, Acetate, purified	lb	43
" Chloride	oz	25
Iodide	oz	40
" Nitrate	lb	17
" Subacet. Sol., Goulard's Ext	lb	20
" Tannate	oz	30
Lime, Carb. Precip	See Calcium	
" Hypophosphite	See Calcium	
" and Soda Hypophosphite	See Calcium	
Phosphate, precip	See Calcium	
Sulphite	See Calcium	
Sulpho-Carbolate	See Calcium	
ta tum, Bromide	oz	60
" Carbonate	oz	20
" Citrate	oz	55
" Iodide	oz	85
Lunar Caustic, pure	oz	90
" No. 2, 67 per cent. Nitrate Silver	oz	62
in cones with 5 per cent.		
Lupulin	lb	90
MAGNESIUM, Bromide	oz	50
Hypophosphite	lb	6 50
in oz vials	oz	42
Iodide	oz	60
Oxide, heavy (heavy calcined Magnesia) in bulk	lb	1 50
In square bottles, 12 in a box	doz	2 00
Do., do	gross	20 0
Sulphite	lb	85
Manganese, Black Oxide	lb	6
Bromide	oz	35
Carb	oz	30
Hypophosphite	oz	45
Iodide	oz	90
Phosphate	oz	50
Sulphate	oz	16
"	lb	2 25
Meconin, ¼ths	oz	20 00
Mercury, Distilled	lb	75
" Cyanide, in oz vials		50
" Iodide, Green, in oz vials	oz	30
" " Red, in oz vials	oz	35
" Nitrate, solution		15
" xide, Black, in oz vials	oz	35
Mercury, Sulphate, yellow	lb	1 15
" Sulphuret, black	lb	75
with Chalk	lb	37
Mercurial Ointment, ¼ Mercury	lb	53
" " ½ "	lb	46
Morphia, Muriate	oz	5 10
" Bi-meconate, solution	lb	2 50
" Bromide, ¼ths	oz	6 00
" Pure, alkaloid, ¼ths	oz	6 50
" Valerianate, ths	oz	7 00
NARCEIN	⅛ oz	5 00
Narcotin, ¼ths	oz	2 00
OIL TOBACCO		2 25
PIPERIN, in oz vials	oz	1 00
Podophyllin	oz	
Potassa, Caustic, common	lb	
" " white	lb	65
" with Lime	lb	
" Solution	lb	17
Potassium, in ¼ oz vials	oz	3 25
" Acetate	lb	40
" Arsenite, Sol., Fowler's	lb	12
" Bi-carbonate, crystals	lb	30
Bichromate	lb	28
Bromide, incl. bottles	lb	80
" in 50 lb cs, incl. bot	lb	75
" " granulated		80
" Carb, sal tartar	lb	16
Citrate	lb	92
Cyanide, fused	lb	65
granular	lb	90
purified	lb	1 05
Ferrocyanide	lb	32
Hypophosphite	lb	2 75
" in oz vials	oz	18
Iodo-hydrarg	oz	
Nitrate, ref'n'd, crystals	lb	18
" " granular	lb	19
" Permanganate, pure	oz	12
" Phosphate	lb	2 25
" " in oz vials	oz	15
Sulphate, crystals	lb	14
" " in bbls	lb	13
" " powdered	lb	15
" " in bbls	lb	14
" Sulphite	lb	50
Sulpho-Carbolate	oz	20
Sulphuret, Liver Sulphur	lb	25
" Tartrate, Soluble Tartar	lb	80
Propylamin, Pure, liquid	oz	1 50
" Chloride, ¼ths	oz	6
Pulvi Antimonialis	lb	90
QUINIA	oz	2 50
" Pure, alkaloid	oz	5 00
Acetate	oz	4 00
" Arseniate	oz	5 75
Bromide	oz	4 50
Citrate	oz	4 00
" with iron, sol	lb	9 00
" " " in oz vials	oz	62
Ferrocyanide	oz	4 25
Hypophosphite	oz	5 00
Iodide	oz	4 60
Muriate	oz	4 25
Tannate	oz	2 25
Valerianate, ⅛ oz vials	oz	6 25
Pure	oz	4 50
RED Precipitate, in 25 lb boxes	lb	88
Rochelle Salt, powdered, in 50 lb boxes	lb	36
" " " in bbls	lb	35
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, in 50 lb boxes	lb	31
" in bbls	lb	30
al Acetosella	lb	35
Ammoniac, powdered	See Ammonium, Chloride, powdered.	
" Prunelle, balls	lb	40
" Tartar	lb	16
Salicin, in oz vials	oz	2 75
Santonin	lb	16 50
" in oz vials	oz	1 05
Silver, Bromide	oz	2 00
Chloride	oz	1 40
" Cyanide	oz	1 90
" Iodide	oz	1 55
" Nitrate, crystals	oz	90
" Oxide, in oz vials	oz	1 55
Soda, Caustic, by lime	lb	55
" Chlorinated Solution of (Liquid Chloride of Soda)	gal	40
Sodium, in ¼ oz vials	oz	50
" Acetate	lb	40
" Bi sulphite, solution	lb	45
" Bromide	lb	80
" " in oz vials	oz	7
" Chlorate	lb	1 75
" " in oz vials	oz	13
" Citrate	lb	1 00
" Hydrosulphate	lb	90
" Hypophosphite	lb	2 75
" " in oz vials	oz	18
" Hyposulphite	lb	7
" Iodide	lb	5 00
" " in oz vials	oz	40
" Nitrate, purified	lb	1
" Permanganate	lb	1 15
" Phosphate	lb	22
" Ammonio, microcosmic salt	lb	1 25
" Pyrophosphate	lb	1 00
" " in oz vials	oz	8
" Sulphite, crystals	lb	22
" " granular	lb	45
cent. dis	"	6 00
33 per	"	00
" Sulpho-Carbolate	oz	20
Spirit Ammonia	lb	43
" " aromatic	lb	48
" Chloroform, U. S. P	lb	85
Lavender	lb	43
" Nitrous Ether, U. S. P	lb	41
" Nutmeg	lb	43
Pimento	lb	43
" Rosemary	lb	43
Strontium, Muriate	lb	30
Itrat	lb	23
Strychnia, powdered, in ¼ oz vials	oz	2 25
" Crystals, " "	oz	2 45
Acetate " "	oz	3 25
" Bromide " "	oz	4 50
" Citrate, with iron	oz	20
" Muriate, ⅛ths	oz	3 50
" Nitrate, ⅛ths	oz	3 50
" Sulphate, ⅛ths	oz	3 25
Sugar of Milk	lb	51
" " powdered	lb	56
Sulphur, Precipitated, pure	lb	28
" Iodide, in oz vials	oz	35
ZINC, Acetate	lb	60
" Bromide	oz	25
" Carbonate, Precip	lb	30
" Chloride, granular, in oz vials	oz	8
" fused "	oz	8
" solution, Medicinal	lb	22
" " Commercial	lb	11
" Cyanide, in oz vials	oz	35
" Ferrocyanide, in oz vials	oz	25
" Iodide, in oz vials	oz	45
" Lactate	oz	35
" Oxide, true	lb	20
" Phosphate	lb	1 40
" " in oz vials	oz	14
" Phosphide	oz	1 25
" Sulphate, crystals	lb	7
" " in bbls	lb	6
" Sulpho-Carbolate	oz	20
" T nnate	oz	35
Valerianate, oz vials	oz	30
" ¼ and ½ oz vials	oz	30

Crushed, Ground and Powdered Drugs, Barks, Gums, Seeds and Spices.

BARKS.	Crushed.	Ground	Powdered.
Bayberry	@8		9½@10
Canella	12	14½	16
Calisaya			1 18
Cascarilla	11	13	16
Elm		10	13
Hemlock	10½		13
Loxa			45
Peruvian			1 20
R d, 1st			40
" 2d			12
Wild Cherry	9	13	15
White Oak	11		6
Yellow, 1st		10	13
2d			
BERRIES.			
Cubeb			
Juniper			11
Laurel			16
DRUGS.			
Acid, Tartaric, pure			
Antimony, com'l			3
" Needle			18
Borax			17
Cantharides			1 30
Calabria Licorice			40
Cobalt			22
Colocynth Apples			38
Cream Tartar, pure			
Ergot			90
Jamaica Ginger			24
Lavender Flowers		11	13
Nutgalls			21
Nux Vomica		15	22
Orange Apples			14
" Peel			17
Sal Ammoniac			20
Verdigris			44
White Castile Soap			40
GUMS.			
Aloes, Barbadoes			35
" Cape			18
" Socotrine			45@70
Arabic, 1st			65
" 2d, A			52
" 2d, B			42
" 3d			35
Catechu			20
Euphorbium			30
Gamboge			75
Guiac			40
Kino			19
Myrrh, Turkey			40
" I. E			36
Opium			8 2
Scammony Allepo			
" Virgin			
ROOTS.			
Aconite	20		25
Althea			17
Blood	10	12	14
Calamus	17	20	23
Columbo			15
Curcuma			14
Dandelion	19		31
Elecampane		14	15
Galangal	10		13
Gentian	8	9½	10½
Golden Seal			20
Hellebore, black			20
" white		20	23
Ipecac			1 15
Jalap			25
Licorice			
Mandrake			15
Orris			17
Pink			36
Rhubarb, 1st			55
" 2d		56	
Sarsaparilla, American			
" Honduras		44	
" Mexican		25	
Squills			28
Turmeric			13
Valerian, English			32
" German			20
" Vermont			22

CHARLES F. RISLEY,
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